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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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HEAVY CRUDE OIL DAMAGES REFINERIES

Mexico City PROCESO in Spanish 17 May 82 p 27

[Article by Victor Cardoso]

[Text] Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] was forced to send crude oil to several countries to be processed so that "delayed" maintenance can be carried out on the refineries and so that an adaptation and modernization program can be implemented.

The above-mentioned corporation stated on the record that the shutdown of the refineries at Salamanca and Azcapotzalco was due to "maintenance." Off the record, however, it was stated that the shutdown was due to excessive use of heavy crude oils in gasoline production. These heavy crudes leave more residue during refinement, which in turn corrodes equipment.

Herberto Castillo commented that the firm is guilty of irresponsibility, since it sells the highest quality crude abroad (which consists of a half-and-half mixture of light crude and Maya) to the detriment of domestic facilities, while at the same time lagging behind in maintenance.

The leader of the Mexican Workers' Party pointed out that while Mexico continues to be entangled in an economic crisis, the only move the government can seem to make is that of selling the highest quality crude for domestic refinement, which will ruin Mexican facilities.

He added that the same thing that is happening with green vegetables, legumes, or fruits is happening with petroleum: the best is being shipped abroad and we are stuck with the worst.

"We will ruin our refineries by refining heavy crude. That is serious. Instead of processing the gas that is burned off, which is an easy thing to do, we prefer to refine heavy crude, from which compounds should be removed that, when they accumulate, amount to waste products that pollute facilities."

PEMEX maintained that, due to "maintenance", it had to send crude to refineries in the United States, the Virgin Islands, and Cuba to be processed. This is occurring even though the Bank of Mexico's foreign trade indicators

show that gasoline is being imported which in the month of January alone amounted to 887,000 liters, valued at 40 million pesos.

It was also pointed out that during that same month, it was necessary to import 4,276,000 cubic meters of natural gas (valued at US \$205,000) in spite of the fact that Mexico produces 4.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas daily.

9983

CSO: 3010/1632

VENEZUELAN FORMER PRESIDENT VIEWS FALKLANDS' IMPLICATIONS

PM271517 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 26 May 82 p 4

[Interview with Venezuelan Democratic Action leader Carlos Andres Perez by Manuel Ostos Algiers: "Malvinas War Forces Latin America To Reconsider its Relations With United States"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: In your opinion, the Malvinas conflict is not only creating a new North-South crisis but is also causing splits and uncertainties within the specific framework of the Socialist International, to which your party belongs. How does Venezuela analyze the dramatic events taking place in the South Atlantic?

Answer: There is no doubt that this Malvinas incident has become a North-South confrontation, because we Latin Americans have been denied dialogue. That is why we must raise this problem in Helsinki, where the European Socialist Democratic parties, such as the French or German parties, which have particular importance as governments in the EEC, are represented. The EEC has taken the alleged wrong upon itself and believes itself obliged to support its ally--the United Kingdom. We should feel the same obligation and express our solidarity with Argentina, although our reaction has been more restrained and cautious, more in the spirit of dialogue. The EEC is now decided to order an indefinite boycott against Argentina, and we in Latin America are going to have to consider that violence must be met with violence. We do not have the industrialized countries' economic power or military power, but we will have to do something, since it seems that a solution through force is being sought. Even accepting the initial fact of Argentine aggression, the British and European reaction has been disproportionate.

Question: Do you not believe that the United States has had to experience another of the dramas in this conflict in having to choose between the OAS and its principal ally--the United Kingdom?

Answer: The United States presented itself as a mediator, but when solidarity with Argentina was approved in the OAS, it replied that it was refraining from adopting the role of mediator. Some 2 hours later Alexander Haig stated that the United States was siding with the United Kingdom. This was an extremely grave blow to hemispheric solidarity, and we are also confronted with an

incredible and contradictory conflict with the United States. I will point out that a statement by the Reagan administration asserting that the United States had never had such a friendly government as that of General Galtieri in the entire history of Latin America is still recent. But Washington's interests rank above hemispheric solidarity. Now we discover that NATO is designed not only for meeting an emergency with the East Bloc but also for safeguarding not always legitimate interests of its members. For Latin Americans, this situation forces us to reconsider North-South relations and our position vis-a-vis the United States. And we should put an end to the OAU, but we Latin American and Caribbean countries should adopt a tough and frank stance to see if we can reshape the system of growth.

Question: Could the conflict be exploited in its turn by the Soviet Union?

Answer: It distresses me that this conflict is creating so many difficulties in the countries of the Latin American region. Our military dependence is directly linked with the NATO countries. Where is Argentina going to turn now to replace its military equipment? If no Western country sells it those resources, there is no doubt that the other bloc is the USSR. Does this suit the West, NATO, the United States? So why have they caused this situation and not attempted to find a peaceful solution? Here we are confronted with another question: Is there no leadership in the West capable of handling situations like this judiciously? I believe that we are closer to World War III than we may believe. We are at the mercy of the temperament of a head of state or of imperial arrogance without rhyme or reason, such as the faded arrogance of Britain, which at any event is one of the great nations of the Western world, to which we belong and with which we feel identified, although it has now turned its back on us.

Question: What consequences could the war have for Latin America?

Answer: If we do not reach a peaceful solution, the consequences will be catastrophic for the democratic process in our region, since there will be no lack of military personnel wondering and saying: Can we rely and depend on the West's arms and technology? Can we depend instead on the East Bloc's arms and military technology, or should we develop our own arms industries and seek technology where we are given it, in order to be absolutely independent in this respect? Any reply confronts us with the danger of a resurgence of militarism in Latin America, and it also seems that there will be only one winner, which is the USSR.

Question: It also seems that ideologies are being set aside in Latin America in defending the Argentine regime....

Answer: What is alarming is to see that ideologies count for little in comparison with interests. Conservative Britain, with one of the most reactionary governments of this century, and Mitterrand's France, with a Socialist government, find themselves united in the same stance on the conflict. This could lead to a greater lack of faith in ideologies, and it poses us who belong to the Socialist International a dilemma which is quite grave and difficult to resolve. The Galtieri government certainly arrogated to itself the leadership of anti-communism in Latin America.

Question: Spain will soon be a member of the Atlantic Alliance, and at the same time has expressed its concern about the consequences which the conflict will have for Argentina. How do you judge the Spanish Government's attitude?

Answer: This situation should make the Spanish leaders reflect on the advantages which their joining NATO could bring. We can see how Spain has been able to maintain a worthy stance on the matter and could be a wholly acceptable mediator for the Latin Americans in this difficult situation. Spain and Latin America are experiencing dark hours, but those who do not see that it will have an important role in the world in the future are mistaken. [sentence as published] In this we must always have Spain in mind. If Spain is sacrificing Latin America by linking itself more with the EEC, it is making a grave mistake. Without denying it its rights and ties with Europe, it cannot be forgotten that its real destiny lies in Latin America. I once told King Juan Carlos, whom I regard as one of the world leaders of peace, that Latin America ends in the Pyrenees.

Question: You have taken part in Algiers in a seminar on economics and development. What impression did you receive from the statements made by the East Bloc countries?

Answer: My impression is to ask myself what the USSR has done vis-a-vis this distressing North-South debate. They criticize without feeling involved in the drama experienced by mankind in the Third World and without expressing any responsibility. So the Soviet Union and its allies can be absolved from blame.

CSO: 3010/1770

PERUVIAN NEWSPAPER REFLECTS ON FALKLANDS REPERCUSSIONS

PY222240 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jun 82 p A3

[Editorial: "The End of Fighting in the Malvinas"]

[Text] It is truly tragic that heed was not paid in time to the voices calling for a cease-fire and for negotiations in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, as well as to the peacemaking efforts honorably made by international organizations and heads of state such as the Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

The vigorous British offensive which involved the sending of the largest naval fleet since World War II, and the earnest and honorable performance of the Argentine Air Force, which has displayed a great deal of not only courage but also technical expertise, has merely painfully extended a conflict which should have been stopped at the very beginning. Two or three times it seemed that negotiations were about to put an end to the fighting but British inflexibility and Britain's determination to seek the end of the conflict through acts of war rather than acts of peace, precluded a cease-fire and the arrival at the sensible decision to find a just and lasting solution through understanding rather than through rancour and pride.

In every armed conflict there are winners and losers. However, in this undeclared but nevertheless cruel war between Great Britain and Argentina, the two countries have a negative balance. Argentina's patriotic drive to recover sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, which were taken from it by force in 1833 and which it felt only force could recover now, has been thwarted. England has again hoisted its flag over the islands but at the expense of a terrible loss of lives, a good part of its fleet and a considerable amount of money which could have been used for better and more constructive purposes. This was a definitely absurd war in which precious lives were uselessly lost on both sides, a war which has also left a serious wound--whose consequences are impossible to foresee and which will be difficult to heal--in the relations which should have been fruitful between not just an American country and a European country, but rather between Great Britain, the EEC and the United States on one side, and on the other side the Latin American community which has been offended by colonialist bullying and pressures.

In the final analysis--even though fortunately blood is no longer being spilled--the conflict cannot be considered over. Argentina will continue to demand

recognition for its legal and historical rights to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. Our America will continue supporting Argentina's desire for peaceful recovery and will continue wishing that, above and beyond the current conflict, colonialism will be forever banished from the continent.

CSO: 3010/1770

PERUVIAN OFFICIAL EXPECTS TRADE INCREASE WITH CUBA

PA192129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1826 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 18 Jun (AFP)--Maria Jesus Hume Hurtado, Peru's deputy minister of foreign trade, left Cuba today at the end of a 48-hour visit. The Peruvian official noted that, following the Malvinas war, Peru has decided on a "complete restructuring of the foundations of its trade with Latin America."

In an exclusive interview with AFP, Hume Hurtado said that "In view of recent events, the Latin American countries must reassess the realities of their trade. Now that intentions have been made clear, we want our basic trade to be with Latin America."

"Before," Hume Hurtado said, "our basic plans were to improve our trade with the European community and the United States, but the facts of life now oblige us to review that whole concept."

Observers have noted that this was the first visit to Cuba by an important Peruvian trade official since 1974. There was speculation in Havana that this visit could be a prelude to new political contacts between the two countries, whose diplomatic relations remain at the charge d'affaires level.

"For the moment," the vice minister said, "we are beginning by establishing stronger commercial ties. This is a good step toward improving future diplomatic contacts. Commercial ties are always more durable." She added: "My primary objective in Cuba was to promote better trade relations between Peru and Cuba. I think that there are very good possibilities of doing so."

Trade relations between Lima and Havana have been weak since 1974. "A trade agreement was signed that year but it was not really implemented," Hume Hurtado said.

The vice minister said that "until now," the two countries' trade balance has been "very favorable for Peru. In 1980, we exported more than \$25 million worth of goods to Cuba, particularly fishmeal and frozen sea food, while Cuba's exports to us were insignificant, worth approximately \$15,000."

The Peruvian official said that at the end of her visit to Cuba she signed a "document in which the two parties established their basic interests, specified

a list of products that can be offered and have considered the creation of a joint Peruvian Cuban commission that should meet once a year." In principle, this commission should hold its first meeting in Lima "before the end of the year."

Hume Hurtado noted that Peru has proposed the export of preserved fish and textile products to Cuba. Cuba, in turn, could help Peru in the area of livestock, "where this country has made noticeable advances in recent years," and in construction, particularly "in prefabricated and economical dwellings."

The Peruvian official was accompanied to Cuba by a large delegation of businessmen from the fishery and textile sectors. "The fact that the Cuban political regime differs from that of Peru does not affect our attitude toward commercial relations," she said. And what about the presence of 15 Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana for the past 2 years? "We did not discuss that subject," she said, "but it shouldn't impede an increase in our commercial ties."

During her visit, the Peruvian official met with Amadeo Blanco, her Cuban counterpart, and with Acting Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon, among others.

CSO: 3010/1770

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VENEZUELA--Caracas, 1 Jun (EFE)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry confirmed today that Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez will arrive here on Friday. The Argentine foreign minister will remain in Caracas until Saturday. During his visit he plans to meet with President Luis Herrera Campins as well as with top government and political leaders. The specific purpose of Costa Mendez' visit to Caracas is unknown. However, it was reported unofficially that his goal is to reach specific agreements with the Venezuelan Government on effective support for Argentina in the Malvinas conflict. Venezuela, headed by President Herrera Campins, has given Argentina its unrestricted support, as has been demonstrated in recent meetings of international organizations. Economic commissions have been created to evaluate Venezuelan cooperation with Argentina. The purchase of 65,000 tons of Argentine sorghum has already been approved. According to political and diplomatic observers, the Argentine foreign minister's visit to Venezuela might result in a greater and more effective Venezuelan solidarity in a variety of areas. [Text] [PA012314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1956 GMT 1 Jun 82]

CARTAGENA AGREEMENT BOARD ELECTED--[Pedro Carmona], coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board has announced that new members will be sworn in on 1 July. (Carmona) further states that the new members are (Edgar Moncayo) of Colombia, (Edgar Millares) of Bolivia and (Pedro Carmona) of Venezuela. (Carmona) noted that his own election took place during the 32d period of special sessions of the commission of the Cartagena agreement. [Text] [PA149032 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 May 82]

GRENADA, MEXICO CULTURAL AGREEMENT--The People's Revolutionary Government and the Government of Mexico today ratified a cultural agreement aimed at developing the ties of friendly solidarity and cooperation between our two countries. The area of cooperation includes education, culture, sports and information. The agreement also covers the exchange of visits by teachers and [words indistinct], conferences, seminars and exchange of cultural material, including literary work. Under the agreement, Mexico will also provide scholarships to Granadians to study in that country. Signing on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Government was Minister of Education, Sports and Culture Sister Jacqueline Creft, while Ambassador Extraordinary for the Government of Mexico His Excellency Mr Antonio Oliva signed on behalf of his country. [Text] [FL182348 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Jun 82]

CARICOM SECRETARY TO RESIGN--Bridgetown, Barbados, 19 Jun (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) secretary general, Barbadian economist Dr Kurleigh King, will give up the post by the end of next year at the latest, when his two-year contract expires, the independent "Voice of Barbados" radio reported here tonight. Dr King, who is now into his second two-year contract with the Guyana-based secretariat, told the station's New York correspondent that he wanted to return to his substantive post at the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in Barbados. Dr King, who was seconded from the CDB, said, however, that he wanted first to see the convening of a long delayed conference of CARICOM heads of government, because of its crucial importance to the future of the region. [Text] [FL211402 Bridgetown CANA in English 2316 GMT 19 Jun 82]

CSO: 3025/1110

DAILY ON HAIG RESIGNATION, SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

PY291707 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Course To Be Reset"]

[Text] When President Ronald Reagan moved into the White House in January 1981, he had already drawn up a new foreign policy for the United States, basically consisting in the search for solutions to international problems from a position of strength in negotiations with adversaries. To implement this policy, Gen Alexander Haig, a military professional, looked like the most appropriate man.

Haig's performance, however, did not yield the expected results. European statesmen were not always willing to follow Washington's risky steps in the confrontation with the Soviet Union. And when in mid-1981 the possibility arose that theater use of nuclear weapons would not automatically lead to strategic use--that is, that the war would not be expanded to the United States--there was a great commotion among the European people.

The hundreds of people who came out on the streets of large cities in the FRG, Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and in many other cities to stage protests against nuclear conflict thought that the United States intended to pull the chesnut out of the fire with European hands. The pacifist movement thus gained momentum, culminating in a demonstration staged days later by nearly 1 million people in New York.

When the Malvinas conflict broke out, General Haig's intervention was as disastrous as it could be. The falsity of his role as a peacemaker in his capacity as friend of the two contenders soon became obvious when he took an increasingly open and specific position favoring Great Britain. Thus a wide gap opened between the United States and Latin America.

With the same inability the now former secretary of state dealt with the Israeli attack on Lebanon. In a faux pas, he went so far as to say "we" in talking about Israel. And now as he steps down from the post of secretary of state, Haig inveighs against the lack of firmness and consistency of his government in its international policy.

It is expected that his replacement, George Shultz, will act with more tact and flexibility to reset the course. And in the particular case of this continent, it is expected that he will do so taking into account the need and urgency for repairing inter-American relations at a different level.

CSO: 3001/175

APPROVED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES NOTED

PY292042 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] With the approval of the political "package" the following changes are made in the constitution currently in force:

1. The quorum necessary for the approval of future amendments to the constitution becomes a two-third majority instead of the present absolute majority.
2. The term of office for future mayors and city councilmen will be 6 years, thus differing from the term in office for other posts.
3. The number of federal deputies is increased from 420 to 479.
4. The city councilmen belonging to cities of more than 1 million inhabitants will increase from 21 to 33.
5. The congressmen themselves, with the support of two thirds of the senators and deputies, may now call for special congressional sessions.
6. The electoral college, which elects the president of the republic, in addition to the congressmen now consists of six deputies per legislative assembly appointed by the party with the most seats in such a body.
7. From now on congressmen may only be brought to trial for committing crimes against honor [crimes contra a honra].
8. Ordinary trials against congressmen may be suspended by a decision of the executive board of the chamber of deputies or senate.
9. The voting-default mechanism is maintained, but any project which is being discussed and is subject to this mechanism remains the order of the day throughout 10 consecutive sessions and if it is not voted on by then it automatically is approved.
10. The congressional investigating committees which had to make their inquiries within Brasilia will now be able to visit the entire country.
11. Congressmen will be able to travel abroad without the authorization of the executive branch.

12. The internal rules of each chamber will establish the number of special sessions to be held.

13. Service in public notary's offices are brought under public control, except for those serving therein now and those serving until 1983.

15. [No 14] The period of time when governors, ministers and executive branch officials who are candidates for elective offices must resign from their positions is reduced from 9 months to 6 months.

CSO: 300-175

DECREE-LAW EXEMPTS DEFENSE INDUSTRIES FROM TAXES

PY292140 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--President Figueiredo has signed a decree-law establishing that national industries which are procedures of war materiel will not pay taxes or duties resulting from imports of raw materials, complementary spare parts, components, equipment, machinery and devices which are not produced locally, when intended for production and service in the military area.

The exemption is valid, however, only when these imports are intended for programs of the military ministries. The minister responsible for the respective sectors must approve the imports so as to benefit the industry involved.

This exemption, granted on 14 April 1981 through decree-law No 1,869, so far has benefited only the Ordnance Industry of Brazil [EMBEL]. The decree-law signed by the president on 22 June and published yesterday in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE extends the measure to other national enterprises which are producers of weapons.

Justifying the measure, Army Minister Walter Pires and Finance Minister Ernane Galveas stated in their joint declaration that "our materiel industry has been increasingly and firmly growing, and today it is recognized internationally for its quality, based on tests of some items in war operations. Nevertheless, despite the permanent effort of the national producers to reduce their dependency regarding spares and components produced abroad--which they are achieving with undeniable success, reaching a nationalization rate higher than 96 percent--there are still some highly sophisticated items which need to be imported."

The ministers added that for production intended for foreign markets, these imports are no problem at all, since the manufacturers make special use of the existing fiscal favors regarding exports, whether through the "draw back" [given in English] regime or the Beflex program. Imports of parts or equipment to be added to products intended for the domestic market, more specifically, to the armed forces, is subject to all taxes involved in the operation, thus increasing the final cost of the product. With this, the purchasing capacity of these products by the military ministries becomes considerably diminished, thus resulting into an irregular situation, that is, other countries, including our

neighbors, can purchase Brazilian-made military products for prices which are lower than those charged to our own armed forces.

The ministers stated: "Based on existing legislation, the problem could be avoided if imports of parts, components or equipment necessary for the manufacturing of materiel required could be made directly through the military ministries. This mechanism, however, is not always the most appropriate, especially when the desire is that the industry assume all responsibility for the final product to be supplied."

CSO: 3001/175

MILITARY PLANES TO BE MARKETING IN 1984-85

PY300041 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Jun 82 p 15

[TEXT] Sao Paulo--Col Osires Silva, chairman of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (Embraer), reported yesterday that Embraer will put the "Brasilia Patrulha" aircraft on the market by the end of 1984 or at the beginning of 1985. The equipment for this aircraft will be more sophisticated and modern than that of the current "Bandeirante Patrulha." Silva also announced that the first prototype of the AM-K military jet will fly in the spring of 1984 in Italy.

He said that the construction of the "Brasilia" will involve a series of new products to be manufactured by Embraer, including a military transport aircraft. Silva remarked that "the aeronautical sector will undoubtedly increase even further the proportion of Brazilian-made components in its equipment--presently at a 6-percent level--not only through the AMX or the Tucano (T-27) planes but also through the new products of the "Brasilia" line.

Col Osires Silva praised the presidential decree allowing the importation of raw materials or components for the military industry tax-exempt. He said: "This decision may involve a significant advance for our country's military industry. Embraer has already been favored with a decree-law which enables it to make importations tax-exempt, and this has helped us." But he warned that the private sector should undertake the manufacturing of military equipment following the specifications issued by the armed forces.

He added: It makes no sense to propose the manufacturing of equipment which does not conform to the specifications established by the armed forces. There should be discipline. Embraer is manufacturing the AMX according to the specifications established by the Air Ministry. The ministry itself has requested a series of changes in the project and we are following its instructions.

CSO: 3001/175

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES U.S. MEDIA REPORTS

PA240435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0338 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry denied today that it will increase relations with South Africa and explained that President Monge has made no statements to newsmen in Washington supporting the U.S. attitude toward the Malvinas conflict.

The official statement on South Africa responds to local criticism elicited by rumors of a possible visit to that country by Alberto Falt, vice president of Costa Rica, to "consolidate a solid trade relationship."

Relations with South Africa, both diplomatic and consular, have existed since the Jose Figueres administration (1970-74) "and the current government has no intention of altering the status quo," the Foreign Ministry explained.

The government added that it respects "the provision adopted by the United Nations to avoid commercial relations with that country" and notes that "neither President Monge nor Foreign Minister Volio have deviated from their recognized support of the defense of human rights, international law, justice and liberty of peoples."

As for news stories about a statement by President Luis Albert Monge in Washington recognizing the validity of the U.S. attitude on the Malvinas conflict, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry note stated that "President Monge has made no direct statements to the press about the conflict during his visit to Washington."

The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry indicated that "it was a ranking White House official" who told newsmen that President Monge had said that "Costa Rica understood the reasons why the United States had to act as it did in the Malvinas conflict."

On this problem, the Foreign Ministry added, the president has not changed his government position, set forth in the official 15 May statement that expressed regret over what was happening, asked for a just political solution and recognized Argentine sovereignty over the islands.

Another issue clarified by the Foreign Ministry is the transfer of the Costa Rican Embassy headquarters from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, which has been criticized here in San Jose by those who are opposed to the government with hints that a UN petition was thereby violated.

"The UN Security Council resolution is not legally binding," the Foreign Ministry said today, adding that the transfer "was not determined by mercantile interests, but reflected the moral values underlying our constant friendship with the peoples and Government of Israel."

It was a sovereign act, it noted, as was Costa Rica's protest of Israel invasion of Lebanese territory from the very first day.

CSO: 3010/1759

MERCHANTS PROTEST CLOSURE OF BORDER PASO CANOA

PA272339 Panama City ACAN 1950 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Today, Costa Rican officials said that last Saturday's meeting between the agriculture ministers of Costa Rica and Panama in the border town of Paso Canoa did not yield the results that were expected to solve the smuggling problem between the two countries.

Their decision to close the border at Paso Canoa has unleashed a wave of protest from Panamanian and Costa Rican small merchants.

For many months, the Costa Rican economy has been seriously drained because of the agricultural products and heavy equipment that has been smuggled out of the country. This situation has been worrying the authorities of two consecutive administrations, who have not been able to do anything about it, the same official sources indicated.

Francisco Morales, Costa Rican Agriculture Minister and his Panamanian colleague, Rene Gonzalez, met several hours yesterday and though they coincided on the national problems, they did not offer any solutions, the Costa Rican sources added.

For the time being, it has been decided to hold another meeting this Saturday in Panama City, in which the economy ministers of the two countries will also participate.

CSO: 3010/1759

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ADDRESSES UNGA DISARMAMENT MEETING

FL211008 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text of speech delivered by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodríguez before the Second Special Session on Disarmament of the UN General Assembly on 16 June 82--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed president, esteemed secretary general, esteemed delegates, it is with a mixture of anger and melancholy that we speak today before this tribunal. At the very moment that the second special session on disarmament of the General Assembly was opening, at the moment when the United Nations was speaking of peace and arms reduction, brutal and criminal wars were being imposed on two peoples who have had to face huge military superiorities and attacks by the forces of colonialism and aggression, which in both cases had the United States of America as an efficient ally and supplier of scientific technology.

The scenarios of the Malvinas and Lebanon serve as a dramatic background to the aspirations for peace that prompted this special session. Mr President, we met at the first UN Special Session on Disarmament 4 years ago with certain reserved hope. The hope emerged because after many years of insisting and making proposals, in the face of obstinate negative responses from some disarmament--and with it peace--had been brought to the forefront of our international concern.

Contributing in no small measure to this hope was the position taken by the Nonaligned Movement--to which Cuba is honored to belong--since its inception on 1961 and held firmly since then. Also taking place at that same time was what we then described as limited but noteworthy progress in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the FRG, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in joint statements had advocated the call for achieving firm measures to end the arms race and reaching a general and total disarmament under an efficient international control.

Encouraging signs emerged amid an international situation loaded with tensions. But our hope remained conditioned by the bitter certainty that there were international policies, in particular those of the United States, that had the dangerous tendency to impose confrontation instead of easing tensions and seeking

security, not by means of negotiations or the gradual reduction of threats and arms, but rather through a possible military superiority which was the origin of more serious and unsurmountable contradictions.

The 1978 Special Session on Disarmament confirmed that the world desires peace. Not only did we and numerous heads of state and representatives of developing countries declare then that there was no alternatives to peace and that peace and development are the basic issues of our time, but also representatives of the major powers used the sensible language of understanding and the search for solutions.

We did, therefore, at that time hear a coherent and clear speech by Soviet Union's Foreign Minister Comrade Andrey Gromyko, the calm and searching words of Chancellor Schmidt and we must also acknowledge the words of the then president of France, Giscard d'Estaing.

The agreements reached at that session, although insufficient, opened the way. The international community thought it was contributing to disarmament and taking a step toward peace. However, the apprehension that had tempered our hopes was, unfortunately, too soon confirmed.

At the UN General Assembly session, the vice president of the United States delivered a speech that was in contrast--because of its aggressiveness--with the language of peace and understanding that prevailed in the assembly.

During the period that the international community was proclaiming the need for disarmament and the suitability of a progressive reduction of arms, the United States--at the NATO meeting held in Washington, only a few miles away from the UN headquarters--imposed a 3 percent increase on the military budgets of the countries belonging to that war organization.

From that moment on, the international atmosphere began to deteriorate. The General Assembly agreements on disarmaments were set aside as if they were worthless pieces of paper. However, we could not have imagined that soon the difficult days of 1978, 1979 and 1980 were going to appear to us as days full of peaceful possibilities when compared with the international situation that has prevailed from the moment the present administration took over the Government of the United States.

The dialogue, limited but promising, that existed then was replaced by a violent and stubborn decision not to negotiate. The arms buildup rate, which in 1978 was a source of concern for our assembly, was accelerated by the present administration. The U.S. military budget, which was at 105 billion [dollars] when we met in 1978, is now, when we meet in 1982, more than twice that. And according to plans that have already been announced, 4 years from now this budget will almost be twice what it is today, or four times what it was in 1978.

There has been the beginning of a program called modernization of strategic forces at a cost of more than 180 billion dollars and, at the same time, Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig declares the demise of the strategic agreement known as SALT II, which was considered to be by many as a limited but necessary and important step toward the future reduction of nuclear arms.

The ominous neutron bomb is again revived in the name of efficiency and, despite its intrinsically repugnant significance, in what rather than an oratorical slip of the tongue was a spontaneous expression of his most intimate thoughts, President Reagan acknowledged as natural the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe.

All that orientation which keeps us apart more and more from the possibility of a negotiated agreement and from the progressive reduction of arms, leading us toward a dangerous arms race maelstrom and finally confrontation, becomes still more senseless when it is based on two premises which fail all rational examination, that which says that the United States will only negotiate from positions of military superiority and thus seeks and demands it, and that which tends to present all of our era's occurrences, in accordance with the contradictions between East and West, as unsurmountable.

The proclamation of military superiority provokes the arms race as an inevitable response. That is why Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt were right when they proclaimed, on the eve of the first session on disarmament 4 years ago, that no one should seek such military superiority and clearly asserted that the approximate balance and parity were sufficient to guarantee defense.

Mankind, the one which we should hold as leading figure in this assembly, does not care in the least which of the great superpowers today has the most nuclear warheads, which has the incidental superiority in the number of launching equipment or in the kind and number of strategic bombers. All this has to be discussed seriously and responsibly.

But mankind knows that there are more than 60,000 nuclear arms in the world and has been told that each person has been assigned the equivalent of 4 tons of explosives, that the nuclear arsenals have a capacity 1 million times superior to the bombs which destroyed 300,000 human being in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The quantity of nuclear arms represents a quantitative element which requires that man be replaced by electronic means and that the political decisions, which should be made calmly and soberly to avoid a nuclear catastrophe, be subordinated to a factor of uncertainty and surprise which places us constantly on the brink of an irreparable accident.

When we consider that the Pershing missiles that the United States is attempting to deploy in Europe would take only 6 minutes from the moment of launching to the destruction of vital areas in the Soviet Union, we can better understand why the launch-on-warning doctrine that now prevails keeps us heading for that disaster. Specialized publications report that in recent years there have been accidents of nuclear arms with a frequency of one every 3 months, most of them in the United States. This has made it possible for the U.S. press to assert that the development of technology has made the accidental nuclear risk a probability rather than a possibility.

When we ask for real measures of arms reduction, there is no desire to hamper with this the defense capability of any country, or to favor any political and social ideology. No one is trying to hide the fact that the socialist and capitalist systems are consubstantially contradictory, that the advocate different and opposing solutions to the social and political problems of our time.

but to transform that ideological contradiction into an inevitable military contradiction, to interpret the struggle for aspirations of social justice as a mere instrument of a superpower policy, to attempt to describe each political and social event, no matter where on earth, as a mere episode of a magnified battle between East and West is to ignore the path of history.

It is a shame that Mr Regan forgets his status as President of one of the superpowers deciding today's world direction and clings on to using opinions of a past that appeared to be definitely buried. But his ideas, which apparently try to explain everything with the East-West contradictions, have a short and not much of a future. No one will be able to convince the Salvadoran peasants, who are wielding the rifle in desperation after long decades of poverty, oppression and humiliation and are forced by hunger and mistreatment, that their struggle, which began 52 years ago with a popular insurrection in which more than 23,000 men and women died, is the result from the fact that a socialist Cuba emerged hundreds of miles from El Salvador, and that it is manipulating them on orders from the Soviet Union, which is acting in that manner some 8,000 miles from the Salvadoran scenario.

Could the tragic episode of the Malvinas be by chance explained by the rivalries among superpowers? On the contrary, its origin can be found in the philosophy of spoliation, which was denounced more than 20 years ago from this UN podium by President Fidel Castro. During the days of the cold war which seemed to be long gone, the peoples of Latin America were forced to play a submissive role in that East-West confrontation.

The so-called Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty was created to save America, it was said, from communism's sinister threats, promoted by the Soviet Union. That treaty was given the appearance of defense against any extracontinental attack. But now, to the bitter surprise of Argentina and the rest of the Latin America countries, when an extracontinental superpower refuses to understand that colonialism is no longer valid in our times and attempts to recover by force what does not legally belong to it, the United States, which was the pivot, promoter and forger of that defense treaty, turns its back to its continental obligations and, in the name of the NATO alliance, helps Great Britain, in the exercise of its obstinate colonialist decision, to crush the resistance of the Argentines who are fighting for their dignity and for their land.

However, Mr President, this spoliation policy is found not only in the remote Antarctic lands of the Malvinas. The strategic alliance between Washington and Israel has made it possible for the aggressors to carry out their unspeakable invasion of Lebanon in an effort to destroy the true representatives of the Palestinian people, the heroic PLO fighters and the thousands of women and children accompanying them in a heroic resistance that enjoys universal sympathy. It is a mockery that the Washington rulers, who have armed and supported Israel, now dare assume the role of false peacemakers after permitting that the Palestinians and Lebanese be massacred with impunity in an aggression for which they are also guilty.

The Indian Ocean, which the countries lying along its coastline have tried to make a zone of peace, is now full of men-of-war and new military bases which add to the Diego Garcia affront. In Africa, the South African racists,

condemned by the international community in the United Nations, are receiving added support from their U.S. ally, and consider themselves free to attack Angola, Mozambique or Zambia and negotiate a passage toward a new colonialism in Namibia. In Central America and the Caribbean, Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada are threatened. There is intervention in El Salvador, and the intimidatory naval maneuvers continue to take place in the Caribbean.

That is why the developing countries, most of which have selected the nonaligned path, have placed an additional interest on peace and disarmament. Mr President and members of the delegations, it is necessary to recall that the arms race, in addition to its heavy load of tragic dangers, subtracts from the world economy a flood of material and financial resources--that the desperate situation of hundreds of millions of human beings demand they be invested in development--to be used in unproductive and sinister expenditures.

Never has the vulnerability of military equipment been more evident than in the Mavlinas war. Thousands of millions are lost in the ocean a few minutes after a shot [is fired], taking with it human lives and making useless very expensive resources. The mitigation through military production has become an economic thesis for the military-industrial complex. However, as we noted in the first session on disarmament, we forget that if those resources are used in development, not only would they eliminate hunger and illness for hundreds of millions of human beings but the promotion of development attained with them would decisively contribute to a balanced international economy, achieving an antiperiodic effect which military production cannot accomplish.

In his speech before the 34th UN General Assembly, in his speech before the international interparliamentary union, in his speech before the ministerial conference of the Group of 77 and other forums, Fidel has explained, with irrefutable comparisons, how to combat epidemics, to build schools and hospitals, to fertilize land, to train professionals and scientists with the more than 520 billion dollars being spent every year in the world in unproductive military budgets. Therefore, it is a case of selecting between nuclear immolation and survival for a world which should be, which must be very different from ours, a world without poverty, or backwardness, free from terror, genocide, oppression. The peace we seek is something more than the mere absence of universal war, not only for the economically and militarily powerful but also for the little, the weak, the disinherited. To move toward disarmament and gain that peace will be the first step toward the world we propose to reach as a distant goal.

That is why this search for peace commits all peoples. It is the task of all states and governments. It should be the work of the entire international community. The vocation of and decision for peace of small and medium size countries is obvious. It has been expressed in the repeated agreements of the Nonaligned Movement and can be appreciated day after day in the statements of their representatives. We are all convinced that our presence in peace efforts is necessary but that it is not sufficient. The resources for war, the accumulation of conventional and nuclear arms which could give way for a conflict of global proportions, today can be found in a number of superpowers and particularly in two of them, the Soviet Union and the United States. They bear the essential responsibility. Toward them are directed the hopes and demands of all peoples.

We would like to say here that the two governments are acting at the level of their responsibilities, but fairness and decency prevent us from doing it. We have stressed how the positions and activities of the government of the United States not only have provoked and accelerated the arms race, but are encouraging dangerous flare-ups. On the contrary, even irreconcilable enemies of the USSR have been forced to stop to consider the sensible and realistic proposals of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who, rejecting the concept of a country's military superiority over another and of a group of states over another, has proposed seeking mutually acceptable arrangements on the basis of parity and equal security, and has made a reality the suspension of the deployment of medium range missiles in Europe and, in addition, has proceeded to its reduction unilaterally.

The USSR is among the many countries defending the preservation of the SALT II Treaty. We greet Brezhnev's message in which the USSR unilaterally and immediately pledges not to be first in using nuclear arms. Over a period of long months these offers have been ignored by the United States.

The idea was to avoid the discussions until the process of arms buildup and modernization, which they defended as necessary to achieve the military superiority from which they sought to hold a dialogue, had been set in motion. All the influence of their mass media was directed at spreading the idea that the USSR had, to its advantage, disrupted the necessary military and nuclear parity. But neither the skillful manipulation of the statistics nor the sensational display of allegedly secret information enabled the U.S. rulers to escape from the judgment and pressure of international public opinion or even that of their own public opinion.

Members of congress, social activists, scientists, cardinals and simple members of the clergy, union and feminist leaders gradually united their voices here, voicing their protests to condemn the risky intention of Reagan and his associates to plan to arm themselves first and negotiate later. No propagandist fallacy could replace the truth. The citizens of the United States knew the facts. In addition, they had to pay the monetary and social price of a policy that endangered their lives. In view of the insistence on accusing the Soviets of being responsible for fomenting the nuclear imbalance, a prominent U.S. politician, who for decades has been at the very center of the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, George Kennan, exercised his full authority to recall, and I quote: We Americans have been the ones who, almost every step of the way, have taken the initiative in the development of this type of weapons. We were the first ones to manufacture and test them, the first to raise their destructive power to new levels with the hydrogen bomb, the ones who introduced the multiple warheads, the ones who have rejected every proposal to stabilize [as heard] the principle of renouncing the right to be the first ones to use these weapons. And we have been the only ones--may God help us--to use that weapon in anger against others, in fact, against tens of thousands who were defenseless noncombatants. End of Mr Kennan's quote.

It might be said, Mr President, that all our arguments belong in the past and that, like the biblical character, we run the risk of turning into salt statues for looking back, since in the past few weeks, President Reagan has reiterated

his decision to negotiate, setting dates for the beginning of Soviet-U.S. talks and for his much-needed meeting with top Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. But at a forum such as this, where reflection must prevail over passion, we must ask ourselves: Is this offer by Mr Reagan a serious step or is it just a propagandist maneuver or a temporary concession to U.S. and world public opinion? The first would make us happy, because a serious step, regardless of how small, would outline a possible path. The facts, however, lead us to believe that so far it is rhetorical backpedaling prompted by the enormous pressure applied in the United States and abroad. If the U.S. Government were to adopt a sensible course toward negotiation, it would begin by accepting the nuclear freeze that was proposed and which by itself would bring tranquility--because of its contents and significance--to all those demanding it. It would also satisfy 72 percent of the U.S. citizens who, according to the polls, said they favored such a freeze. We would like to be wrong in doubting the healthy intention to negotiate, but we are worried over the sight of a U.S. President possessed by such a primitive ideological hatred as was reflected in Mr Reagan's statements before the British Parliament. Furthermore, there has been the discouraging circumstance--which may be accidental, but is no less significant--that on the two occasions when the General Assembly on disarmament has met, the NATO leaders have also called special meetings where they have reaffirmed their decision to increase their armaments. What happened in Bonn a few days ago shows that the reservations of certain European countries members of NATO, in the face of U.S. aggressiveness, are not sufficient to avoid the organization's course toward an arms buildup.

Mr President, Cuba for its part advocates vigorously, but also very modestly, the beginning of immediate negotiations. Those negotiations should hold no advantages for any of the parties. They should lead to that approximate balance to which both Brezhnev and Chancellor Schmidt have referred. In order to achieve this, all that has already been negotiated in SALT II should be taken advantage of and the ban on any type of new weapon must be guaranteed. The developing countries, against which the rapid deployment forces have been mainly created, would see in their disappearance the first sign that the United States is giving up the role of international gendarme of imperialism, which it has ascribed to itself and which the peoples both fear and reject.

Mr President, someone, after listening to our words, could perhaps ask: Is the Cuba speaking here at the General Assembly against the promoters of the arms race, calling for a reduction of arms, recommending the path of negotiations, the same Cuba which in 1981 has been reportedly receiving an amount of weapons which the importance of that country and the size of its territory would not seem to justify? Let us explain: Yes, in the past few months Cuba has received amounts of modern and sophisticated arms that many might call huge amounts.

This certainly is in contrast to what we are saying, especially to the decision of Fidel Castro and his revolutionary comrades, who at the moment of victory in 1959 proceeded to close the military camps and transform the barracks into schools. Mr President and members of the assembly: Why have we reinforced our military capacity, almost doubling it in 1 year? Why have we added more than 500,000 men and women--who, unable to join the regular troops or the

reserves, now form part of the territorial troops militia--to the power of our modern and efficient armed forces, whose quality is internationally respected? This is an undelayable defense move.

In this regard, Cuban President Fidel Castro, in his well-known letter to Mexican President Lopez Portillo, said and I quote: Cuba's need for adequate defense means, which demand important economic sacrifices, is very clear to the people of Latin America and the world in view of the aggressions that have been carried out against Cuba since 1959 by successive U.S. Governments. In continuing this unjust and unfair antagonism, the Reagan administration insists on being the most aggressive. The tone of its threats increases every day while the campaign of lies and slander against our country reaches unprecedented levels. The most important spokesmen stubbornly refuse to renounce a military attack as one of the options that they, illegitimately and without any respect for international law, mention as a means in reserve to punish Cuba and to destroy it if possible because of its irrevocable decision to be independent. Therefore, it is the legitimate, sacred and irrevocable right to self-defense, which has moved the Cuban people to organize militarily and prepare massively. End of quote.

The experience of the Malvinas and Lebanon demonstrate, Mr President, that criticism of small countries which contribute to the arms buildup with their purchases of weapons is not always right. To get arms to attack neighbors is censurable, but to become armed to make use of the legitimate and irrevocable right to self-defense, of which Fidel Castro spoke, is a need against the spoliation philosophy.

As President Castro said in the letter to President Lopez Portillo, the fact that Cuba is arming itself to defend itself, does not contradict its desire for peace. I quote: Cuban has repeatedly proclaimed its desire for peace. No people of our America should fear the Cuban arms, because they will never be used for a fratricidal aggression. We are prepared to offer everyone the fullest guarantees in this regard. End of quote.

Mr President: At the beginning of our speech we said that it was with a mixture of anger and melancholy that we were speaking. We would be deceiving ourselves as well as our distinguished listeners if we did not admit this. Nothing in the development of this special session on disarmament allows us to expect --much less after listening here to some of the speeches--that the peace we need and the world demands could be the result of our deliberations, which seem destined to sterility. This does not mean, however, that our faith in the cause of peace must be weakened. Those of us attending this assembly with the genuine desire to promote negotiation and to achieve detente have good reasons to harbor a historic optimism. Throughout the world, a great common outcry begins to be heard today, saying no to the arms race, no to the nuclear display, no to the ill-fated invention of new weapons for mass destruction. This outcry is also demanding clear, honest and realistic negotiations and the freezing of nuclear weapons as a first step. The great universal wave that helped stop the Vietnam holocaust has reappeared with even greater force. The hundreds of thousands of demonstrators who marched in Bonn and West Berlin in defense of peace and disarmament during the U.S. President's visit were not expressing

their hatred against a man or much less a country, but against all that means encouraging the spirit of war and not doing what is needed to stop the course toward catastrophe.

Our certainty that peace can be preserved, was strengthened last Saturday when we watched the most powerful public demonstration in the entire history of the United States. Almost 1 million citizens marched through the streets of New York to gather at Central Park. As has already been indicated, they represented all sectors of U.S. society. There were children and older people. We saw whites, Blacks, Indians, Puerto Ricans and Chicanos, scientists, artists, workers and even soldiers together, men and women from all over the United States and even from the most distant regions of Africa and Asia. Above all, the young gave their own accent to this impressive demonstration. These youths were proclaiming their right to live, because they resist the idea of living with the hopelessness of not achieving their aspirations, but with the terror that a mere order to fire the first shot, or worse yet, a technical error, might sentence them to be consumed by nuclear fire.

We, Mr President, have a responsibility to those young people. It is essential for mankind to continue to live. Everything that man has created from the early days of the first cultures that left their mark; the monuments that tell of the splendor of Assyria and Babylon, Greece and Rome; the fruits of science and technology, which have placed man in the cosmos and have discovered the mysteries of the cells, thus opening infinite prospects for us, should not be left at the mercy of a maniacal obsession with predominance, or of an obstinate ideological position.

The Nonaligned Movement coordinating bureau's ministerial meeting concluded in Havana only a few days ago. Today, that movement represents the will of the majority of human beings. It represents 97 countries; where almost 2 billion men and women live. Under the unanimous approval of its members, the bureau agreed to approach this General Assembly to support its disarmament goals and to agree on the adoption of specific measures that would make it possible to resume dialogue and the process of detente. Theirs is a powerful voice, Mr President and Mr Secretary General. It is encouraging that it should be you, who are representatives of Third World countries integrated into the [Nonaligned] Movement, who should preside over this assembly. It is also encouraging that you, esteemed Companero (Kitany), who are one of the most distinguished figures in the Nonaligned Movement, should be responsible for directing and receiving the Nonaligned Movement's firm appeal to the international community.

But beyond this powerful expression by the states and their governments, there is a bigger and more decisive force. Peace, Mr President, is now in the hands of the peoples. It does not matter if at this very assembly we hear the voices of those who refuse to accept the nuclear freeze, or that those who refuse to suspend the atomic tests should bring the flash of nuclear explosions even here. It does not matter. It is we, not they, who are right. The people need food, schools, medicines, hospitals and factories, not tanks, armored ships or nuclear arsenals. Therefore, let us bring together the action of all peoples to condemn the bearers of death, who for hundreds of years have taken advantage of their

misfortunes. If we persists, it will be possible to impose on them decisions which today remain ineffective like worthless paper. We must persist with the confidence that behind us, awaiting our leadership, hundreds of millions all over the world are willing to engage in the struggle for disarmament and peace. Thank you very much. [applause]

CSO: 3010/1774

ANNIVERSARY OF MOZAMBIQUE COMMEMORATED

FL221254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] [Begin Montane recording] The feelings of friendship and solidarity we feel for the heroic Mozambique people are the reason for meeting again today. Today we commemorate the 20th anniversary of a decisive event in the protracted history of rebelliousness and struggle of the fraternal country. The founding of the Mozambique Liberation Front--FRELIMO--yesterday's vanguard in the armed combat against colonialism's oppression and today's vanguard of Mozambique workers and peasants in the difficult and glorious battle for building a society of true freedom, justice and dignity for all workers, the socialist society. [End recording]

This statement was made by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and member of the Secretariat, at the ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of Mozambique's FRELIMO Party. He noted that the event being commemorated today by itself constitutes a demonstration of the profound changes taking place in our era and one more proof of the direction toward which the peoples' liberation movement is aimed today.

In his speech the alternate member of the Politburo referred to the changes that have taken place in the past 20 years in the Republic of Mozambique as an independent, sovereign and revolutionary state in which the people fully govern their life and future. Speaking about the FRELIMO, Montane stated that it has become the leading vanguard of a revolution in power, which undergoes an organization to fulfill its task, influenced by the most advanced doctrine to lead its people on the path of a socialist future.

CSO: 3010/1775

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL WORKERS CONGRESS--The readiness of the Cuban chemists to move forward that specialty which is bound to play a very important and exceptional role in the country's development was manifested in the opening session of the first congress of the Chemistry Association, which will end next Saturday. The opening session was chaired by Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, Jose Felipe Carneado, Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education, and Wilfredo Torres, president of Cuba's Academy of Sciences. (Roda Deicha Riquese), president of the association, read the main report which outlines the work of the institution since its creation in 1978. The report notes that our country has a technical force properly trained and well-prepared in the revolutionary process which lends its services in the development of industrialization, optimization of agriculture and in the spheres of the food industry and medicine. [Text] [FL241346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 82]

GARCIA IN PINAR DEL RIO--Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of transportation, has visited the main offices of the railroad system in Pinar del Rio to learn about the damages caused by Hurrican Alberto in the Pinar Rio-Guane railway segment and the efforts being made to repair it rapidly. The party leader ordered that this work must appear in the chronogram of damages in order to supervise its fulfillment, and added that it is necessary to determine a date of completion once the studies being conducted are finished. [Text] [FL241347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 82]

ESPIN CONGRATULATES GRANMA FMC--Vilma Espin, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has congratulated all FMC members in Granma Province for their accomplishments so far, and particularly in the tasks in support of defense, in a speech delivered at the third provincial assembly meeting held in Bayamo to assess accomplishments. Vilma urged FMC members to contribute to the reforestation efforts by promoting the construction of nurseries as well as to work in the recovery of fine wood trees which are partially extinguished. She urged all Granma residents to work in the education of children and youths to avoid early sexual relations with the negative consequences of pregnancies and an increase in the child birth rate. The delegates to the meeting pledged to continue to work in priority tasks, cleaning and embellishment of cities and raising the level of combat readiness so that Granma and its people may continue on the path of victory. [Text] [FL241347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 82]

JORGE PALENCIA TELLS MAPUTO PAPER OF FMLN ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Interview with FMLN Representative to Mozambique Jorge Palencia by E. Hipolito; date not indicated]

[Text] "We people who are liberating ourselves find in Mozambique perfect solidarity characterized by proletarian internationalism," so our newspaper was told by Jorge Palencia, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, to FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party. This envoy of the Salvadoran people in arms said that the revolution in Mozambique was a great incentive for the struggle in Central America and in the Caribbean area since it meant a hard blow had been struck against the plans of the imperialists and their allies. Palencia regarded the recent communique issued by the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party as a great contribution to the cause of peace; this communique was in support of Mexico's proposal for eliminating the crisis throughout the Caribbean area and Central America.

Following is a partial transcript of the statements Palencia made to E Hipolito:

Question: What kind of political and social work are the Salvadoran revolutionaries carrying out in the liberated areas?

Answer: The overriding concern of the FMLN from the beginning has been to recover some land located in the eastern, paracentral, central and western front areas. In these territories the FMLN has sought to recruit elements of the general populace to train them at all levels in literacy classes, land cultivation and especially the politicomilitary training of cadres. The use of terrain conquered from the enemy thus allows us to train cadres on many more different levels. Occupation of these areas makes it possible to guarantee the existence of a base area from which to direct the war on our own battlefield.

To maintain an active social and economic life, as well as a political one, all combat fronts are arranged into definite directional patterns. The complete complex includes everything from snares to harass the enemy to schools in caves and mountains. Another important thing is the emphasis put on land cultivation which is what guarantees the life of the combatants.

Teaching how to farm is done through actual experience. For instance, the agronomic engineers in our training centers are trying to find better ways to use available resources. The research work is done along with the people themselves who lend their assistance to the schools. Education in agriculture has made it possible for most of our combatants to sow and reap in a bigger harvest. They have also been taught to preserve harvested crops which then become an important support base for maintaining a supply on the guerrilla fronts and naturally also for feeding the people in our areas.

For another thing, cadres with better political training are detached to teach reading and writing. And this is done because in the educational process, there is also involved the ideological training of the masses and all combatants, particularly the peasants.

In the medical schools, the medical personnel of the guerrilla force are adapting previously learned techniques to this new type of struggle. As regards the lack of available medicines, they learn to overcome these shortages by discovering the use of roots and leaves. Such materials were previously scorned, but with the help of the people we have been finding out their true value.

Question: Besides the FMLN guerrilla columns, are the Salvadoran people organized into other combat structures like, for example, a people's militia?

Answer: The military and political forces have been precisely defined. There is an army organized and prepared to fight in conventional ways against soldiers of the civilian-military Junta and their North American advisers. This conventional army has its commanders and leaders of intermediate rank, and it constitutes a complete organization for the destruction of the enemy.

Then there is a guerrilla force made up of cadres who know how to fight like commandos. These groups are used for sabotage operations while carrying out big, sudden strikes against the dictatorship and its allies. The militia, in turn, form an intermediate-level force which enables the people to learn how to fight, how to handle weapons. They give support by offering resistance to incursions by the enemy.

They inherit all military tasks the revolutionary army and the guerrilla force delegate to them. At the political level there are also the mass movements which, according to our commander's phraseology, are the necessary element in compensating for the lack of mountains in our country. "We do not have mountains for our guerrillas; our mountains are the masses," our leader has said. It is through the help of the popular masses that the guerrillas can hide, maintain a clandestine life and fight against the forces of dictatorship and North American imperialism. They in their turn are learning to stand up to and fight against the enemy.

Question: And what sort of participation is there on the part of Salvadoran women in the struggle against dictatorship and imperialism?

Answer: In the political and military work of the revolution, women perform the same responsible tasks as the men. We have military commanders and lower-echelon leaders of both sexes. There are women who have become famous as fighters who have held positions important to the struggle, as has been the case with Ana Guadalupe Martinez and Ana Maria.

Some of our operations against enemy forces are led by female comrades who know how to use weapons or lead a column just as well as our male commanders.

Question: The conflict which has broken out over the Malvinas Islands apparently has shaken up relations between Argentina and the United States. Do you believe this will have an effect on the policy which the two governments have, in coordination, been carrying out in Central America?

Answer: These problems over the Malvinas denote hardly any change when one analyzes the overall situation. Imperialism has definite plans for Central America and the Caribbean area.

And we need to demonstrate today that we can prevail in this matter which is regarded in Washington as a geopolitical matter. Reasoning that the Caribbean and Central American regions are its backyard, imperialism will try in every way to keep them under control.

The conflict between Argentina and England will not affect North American plans for our area at all. They are plans which were drawn up in Carter's time and have been inherited by the Reagan administration which is continuing to carry them out.

Insofar as the Argentine military government is concerned, what one might regard as significant is the temporary halt in its sending advisers, arms and other types of assistance to the Salvadoran dictatorship. Later on, however, when Buenos Aires has recovered politically, Argentina will continue to interfere in the Central American region. Imperialism needs powerful allies like Argentina and the leaders of that country need assistance for a coordinated operation for the benefit of dictatorial regimes.

9972

CSO: 3001/60

BURNHAM DISCUSSES ESSEQUIBO PROPOSAL

FL211429 Bridgetown CANA in English 2015 GMT 19 Jun 82

[By Mike James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 19 Jun (CANA)--Guyana President Forbes Burnham last night reiterated his commitment to resolving the country's long-standing territorial dispute with powerful neighbour Venezuela by peaceful means and on the basis of respect for the dignity of each side as a free and sovereign nation.

"We want, we desire, we crave peace, but let us, while hoping for the best, ensure that we can prevent the worst," he told Guyanese in a radio broadcast four hours before the expiry of the protocol of Port-of-Spain, which had frozen for 12 years the issue of Venezuelan claims to 70 per cent of Guyana.

Venezuela has decided against renewing the agreement, prompting allegations by the government here that the oil rich giant was harbouring invasion plans.

President Burnham said that Guyana's conviction and views on the issue are widely shared.

"We have received support from CARICOM, the Nonaligned Movement, the Commonwealth and several other members of the wider international community," said President Burnham.

"Across the ocean and on other continents we have found that we have firm friends who not only understand what a threat to world peace martial efforts at seizing territory present, but who also, as a matter of principle, are fully supportive of Guyana's cause in material and other terms."

"At home," added the president, "national unity on the question of our territorial integrity has been unequivocal."

He said that support by all, little and big, for the government's recent defence bonds issue has been "magnificent" and that "in spite of attempted subversion from abroad our small frontier communities stood firm and have given more than a token of patriotic involvement."

Answering the question as to what happens next now that Venezuela has exercised its right to terminate the protocol, President Burnham said:

"Guyana and Venezuela must now return to the Geneva agreement of 1966, which requires them to identify procedures to settle the controversy which has so far and unfortunately inhibited the development of those friendly relations which should characterise dealings between neighbours."

Tracing the history of the controversy between the two nations the president said that on October 3, 1899 there was an international arbitral award unanimously made in Paris, which fixed the boundary between the two countries, but which boundary Venezuela nevertheless seeks to change.

He noted that Venezuela and the United Kingdom (Guyana was then a British colony) undertook to treat as "a full, perfect and final settlement" of all the questions referred to the arbitrators.

"Decades passed and the Venezuela challenged the award as null and void," said President Burnham.

"The Geneva agreement signed by Venezuela, the United Kingdom and Guyana on February 17, 1966 just about three months before we became independent, established a mixed commission charged with the task of seeking satisfactory solutions for a practical settlement of the controversy between Venezuela and the U.K., which had arisen as the result of the Venezuelan contention that the arbitral award was null and void," added President Burnham.

He said it was unfortunate that within the mixed commission Venezuela never sought to establish its contention that the 1899 award was null, but rather "proceeded on the unilateral assumption" that the alleged nullity was a fact.

The commission came to an end four years later in 1970 without the problem being resolved and this was followed by the signing of the protocol of Port-of-Spain on June 18, 1970, which suspended certain provisions of the Geneva agreement for an initial, but renewable, 12 year period.

"The protocol having expired, both sides must now have recourse to settlement mechanisms provided for the Geneva agreement," said President Burnham.

He noted that the procedures set out in article 33 of the United Nations Charter include conciliation, negotiation, arbitration and judicial settlement.

He said that Guyanese cannot "lightly ignore Venezuela's disregard of her international commitment," but that he would not tire his listeners with a catalogue of that country's infractions of the Geneva agreement, the protocol of Port-of-Spain and the arbitral award of 1899.

"Rather, it is for me to emphasise that the Government of Guyana has at all times sought and will continue to seek to regulate its behavior in relation to other states, especially to our neighbours, on the basis of full respect for the United Nations Charter in particular and international law in general," added President Burnham.

Yesterday the Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a statement reaffirming the government's "consistent resolve to participate in good faith" in the processes provided for in Geneva agreement for seeking a solution to the controversy.

The statement said that in contrast "Venezuela still remains in illegal occupation of the Guyana part of Ankoko Island, still opposes on political grounds, the construction of the upper Mazaruni hydro-electric project and continues to engage in other forms of hostile activity of an economic and military nature."

CSO: 3025/1111

BRIEFS

KABALEBO DISCUSSION WITH SURINAME--Paramaribo, Suriname, 18 Jun (CANA)--Energy ministers of Suriname and Guyana are to meet at an agreed date to discuss the problems surrounding the proposed Kabalebo hydro-electric project in West Suriname, Suriname's Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp has announced. The project, located in a disputed area near Suriname's border with Guyana, has been stalled for some time because of Guyana's refusal to sign a no-objection agreement. Naarendorp returned here on Monday night from visits to the Caribbean and the United States. He told newsmen yesterday that the proposed meeting of energy ministers was agreed upon when he met Guyana's President Forbes Burnham in Georgetown and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson. According to Naarendorp, Guyana has asked for an ecological study since its interests will be affected by the project. On the other hand, in order to secure international financing of the project, Suriname needs a document from Guyana indicating she had no objection to the scheme. He said that Guyana and Suriname were neighbouring countries with common interest and they should be able to stand by each other. [Text] [FL182207 Bridgetown CANA in English 2106 GMT 18 Jun 82]

AGRICULTURAL LOAN--Georgetown, Guyana, 21 Jun (CANA)--The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has approved the disbursement of a 20 million dollar (1 GY dollar; 33 cents US) loan to the agriculture sector in Guyana, mainly for the rehabilitation of the sugar and rice industries, according to an IDB statement released here. It is the first of three equal [portions] of a total 60 million dollar loan approved by the bank in principle for disbursement to Guyana last August after the U.S. representative on the board of the IDB withdrew his country's earlier veto of the loan. [Excerpt] [FL212356 Bridgetown CANA in English 1902 GMT 21 Jun 82]

CSO: 3025/1111

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS CHURCH POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

PA281955 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Commentary by Rodrigo Wong Arevalo: "The Churches' Struggle Against the Military"]

[Excerpts] On Friday we read in one of our newspapers an article in which part of the report submitted by an ecclesiastic committee of the Latin American Bishops Council [CELAM] was published. This report cites a chaotic situation in the Honduran church. The CELAM prelates not only point out the division among the priests in Honduras but also reveal something that is no longer something new but is an ingredient of concern: according to the CELAM report, several priests in our country not only openly show their solidarity with the revolutionary causes but are willing to involve themselves in violence to help these revolutionary causes.

We agree, and we are sure of one thing: These priests are not followers of Christian orthodoxy, of the essence of Christianity in which priests renounce political leadership and embrace humility. The priests mentioned in the CELAM report, submitted by a committee which visited Honduras, have abandoned the Christian faith and have tarnished their priestly rights. These priests are now confirmed politicians who have reached such a point of degradation that they only use the temples and churches as places to plan actions and directly participate in eminently political activities.

Many people are commenting on how the masses in some churches in Olancho are handled politically. Posters there recall alleged martyrs, and people who died because of their political beliefs are mentioned. Although the church should condemn these actions as irregularities, it is exploiting them for political ends.

If everything in the CELAM report is true, the Honduran Catholic Church is now a danger to the country. In this case, the Honduran Episcopal Conference should issue a statement clarifying this matter for Honduran laymen and the authorities. This would preclude rumors which might ruin the leadership which the Catholic faith should exhibit in a country which has traditionally been based on the consolidation and hope which the church represents.

We have enough political fanatics in the world, and the nations of the planet have suffered enough because of ideological clashes. Yet the priests of the

Honduran Catholic Church look for political power, which is nothing more than the temporary power of man.

We citizens, journalists and, I repeat, political animals also want freedom and democracy. We also want human rights and the dignity of man to be respected. We want constitutional rights to reign in all corners of the earth. But to safeguard this, the priests don't have to use their habits as an instrument for extremist ideas that do not fit the essence of Christianity. The priests must understand that we already have enough political leaders--men who act as false leaders in every protest movement that is born. But what these men really look for is to sow anarchy and chaos in the country.

The so-called church of commitment or peoples church cannot be a church if it is involved in totalitarian causes. We are sure that the Honduran believers reject these priests because they go against Christian philosophy.

CSO: 3010/1767

COUNTRY'S MONETARY RESERVES EXHAUSTED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR (Financial Section) in Spanish 27 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Manuel Torres Calderon]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 26 Apr--The Honduran Government is struggling desperately to prevent a devaluation of its currency and to cling to the traditional rate of exchange of 2 lempiras to 1 US dollar with all the resoluteness of a shipwrecked person clinging to his lifesaver in a stormy sea.

But the final decision no longer remains in the government's hands. The continuous deterioration of its economic situation has placed the decision in the hands of the IMF, who with their loans have become the judge who decides whether the lempira shall sink or float.

A Shot at the Target

In fact, everything is going against Honduran monetary stability. In the first place, the balance of payment constantly worsens. The prices of imported goods rise while the prices of exports remain unchanged or drop on the international market.

The regional political instability and the growing signs of native insurgency stimulate the flight of capital through the withdrawal of funds from local banks or through the retention abroad of part of the foreign exchange produced by exports.

The withdrawal of funds has caused a slowdown in the flow of private resources into the banking system, greatly weakening its capability to meet the credit requirements for national production. The final blow has come with the excessive growth during recent years of the public sector's debt due to the excessive increase of operational expenditures whereas government income has not increased so that the total national debt exceeds US \$2 billion.

Little by little the state has become insolvent with regard to its financial obligations toward international credit entities and this makes it very difficult to obtain foreign short or medium-term credits. When credit is obtained it is under very unfavorable terms.

Although the central government has no exchange it is under pressure to pay off short term foreign debts, contracted by decentralized state agencies which have been looted and embezzled to a degree unprecedented in the nation's history.

The Supports Fall

The accumulation of these economic calamities has already dealt a blow to the backbone of the monetary system, the international reserves, which have become a bag into which the hands of government officials and highly placed entrepreneurs reach and take out the money they need.

The losses, to summarize, are the following: In 1980 they amounted to 139 million; in 1981, to 162 million and in January 1982 to 62 million lempiras. This means that the nation has crossed the line between net and gross international reserves, the latter of which are the line of defense in the exchange of lempira to dollars.

A Blind Alley

In spite of the tremendous extent of the crisis, the government reaffirmed its determination to "maintain at any cost the stability of the foreign value of the lempira to prevent an even greater deterioration of the Honduran people's standard of living."

Its strategy for achieving that objective is to reduce to a minimum payment for imports, to provide an adequate production of basic foods, to limit imports to those that are strictly necessary, to require the repatriation of foreign exchange, to encourage the channeling of savings into the banking system, to regain the trust of international credit institutions, to renegotiate short-term loans, to improve the balance of payments and to use fully the petroleum agreement signed with Mexico and Venezuela.

The question that arises is whether or not the lempira can survive until this package of measures is implemented and provides the hoped-for improvements. But no one, not even the most famous soothsayer, can accurately answer that question. However, the majority of the Hondurans still hope that the currency will remain in the right against the dollar and that the government will not have to throw in the towel.

9204

CSO: 3010/1651

SEAGA OFF TO EUROPE TO SEEK ECONOMIC SOLUTION

FL211544 Bridgetown CANA in English 1538 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 21 Jun CANA--Prime Minister Edward Seaga, in Britain seeking to widen Jamaica's sources of commercial loans, is to have talks today with his British counterpart, Margaret Thatcher, according to an official statement here.

Mrs Thatcher is to host a working luncheon for the Jamaican leader.

Mr Seaga left here on Saturday on a trip that will also take him to Brussels with the major aims of continuing the talks with bankers on the Jamaica economic situation which he began in Washington more than a week ago.

The British-based firm Samuel Montague Limited had invited more than 100 European bankers to speak on Jamaica's economic recovery programme and opportunities for future investment, the government statement said.

Mr Seaga had said that these talks would be a major step in opening "a European window of financial flows to reduce the present heavy reliance on North America."

Mr Seaga will go to Brussels on Thursday for discussions with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and leaders of the European Economic Community (EEC).

He is also to see the Belgium prime minister.

Before leaving England, Mr Seaga is to have an audience with Queen Elizabeth on Wednesday and will be sworn as a privy councillor.

Mr Seaga is being accompanied by an entourage that includes Financial Secretary Horace Barber, the head of the National Planning Agency, Headly Brown and the chairman of most of the government's companies and agencies connected with the bauxite industry, Hugh Hart.

CSO: 3025/1110

BRIEFS

SEAGA WARNS RE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS--Kingston, Jamaica, 19 Jun (CANA)--Prime Minister Edward Seaga had told state-owned enterprises here that the "free and easy era" of government support is over, so they will have to become economically viable. Mr Seaga gave the warning to board chairmen of nine state enterprises and public utility companies, when he briefed them on government's plans to financially restructure their operations. Most state firms here are loss making and the government has already sold off or leased some in a divestment exercise. "The free and easy era of simply putting out a hand for government's help is over," Mr Seaga said. The prime minister told the officials that by the end of next week's restructuring, blue prints would be complete, designed to make their enterprises viable and able to attract loans from international institutions for capitalisation and expansion. These plans will become "the economic bible" for the firms and a special monitoring unit was being set up in his office to see that the three-year programme was implemented, Mr Seaga said. "If any enterprise falls out of line with the conditions which have been set, causing its programme to falter, the responsibility is going to be on that particular enterprise or utility and rectification...is going to be taken on by that enterprise," the prime minister warned. [Text] [FL211408 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 19 Jun 82]

CSO: 3025/1110

PRI CANDIDATE WARNED OF MIDDLE CLASS RADICALIZATION RISK

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 May 82 pp 1-A, 21-A, 29-A

[Article by Aurelio Ramos and Aurora Berdejo]

[Excerpt] The state must promote the organization of the middle class and hear and attend to its requests, because "there is a grave risk that it could radicalize into rightist or leftist movements in search of alternatives different from those the system is offering."

Representatives of the middle class and popular sectors issued this warning today to Miguel de la Madrid and also asked for the imposition of taxes that would control profits.

It was also stated to the PRI presidential candidate that the personnel reshuffle being carried out by several companies ("among which Alfa is the most well known, but not the only one") because of the economic crisis is already causing a joblessness problem among the ranks of the middle class, who, because of their education and training, have traditionally not been very susceptible to this phenomenon.

Mr de la Madrid headed three workshops here during the sixth phase of his national priorities tour, and was briefed in detail on the problems of employment, unsanitary conditions, overcrowding, and the home economics of the urban population.

Until now the middle class had viable options for escaping unemployment. A professional man, for example, could have work on the side that was not in his field, but the current economic situation and prospects make it increasingly difficult to take these steps. Alicia Mendoza Vargas expressed the view that if the present situation continues for a prolonged period of time, unemployment will create serious social conflicts in the very near future.

Factors Causing Discontent

She went on to say: "There is also a series of factors that interact and stir up a lot of discontent in this sector, which resents the whittling down of its aspirations. Purchasing a house is an unattainable dream and buying

an automobile, at times an indispensable item for work purposes, involves great sacrifice in terms of purchasing other goods. In the past, education was a means of climbing the economic and social ladder, but now economic independence is more difficult to achieve.

She pointed out that the middle class citizens shoulder the country's tax burden because of their status as captive taxpayers. For this reason, she requested that price controls be maintained and that at the same time "an adequate mechanism for controlling profits by means of taxes" be established to assuage the effects of inflation on this social sector.

She specified that profits controls would have the same effect on production as price controls, and would have the added advantage of spurring the creation of funds that could be channeled into socially beneficial programs.

The PRI candidate's meeting with middle class representatives was held in the Social Center of Colonia Azteca, in the municipality of Guadalupe Samuel Valenzuela. When referring to this sector's expectations, she pointed out that it is not only a question of guaranteeing the middle class its position in a stable social structure.

"The real challenge is now that of giving these citizens access to the economic and cultural stability that they have not yet attained."

To achieve it, she agreed that it is the state's duty to supply them the channels for developing its organization, but not in a paternalistic way.

Hearing and Understanding Requests

She warned that their requests must be heard and attended to. If this is not done, there is a grave risk of a radicalization of this class, either toward the Right or the Left, in search of alternatives different from those offered by the present system.

She insisted that : "Middle class organizations should be revolutionary, with a real ability to react so that their discontent can be transformed into the effective realization of their expectations."

Carlos Chavarria, who also spoke at the meeting, exposed the political exclusion which affects the middle class sector and has resulted in political disinterest on their part. He explained that this has its origin in "deceptions", which contrast with the discipline required of the military, as well as the PRI's loss of credibility and loss of confidence in the system.

He also underscored that if to this we add the problem brought on by the struggle of dissident groups to take over the state and the state's problem of trying to keep the country on the path of democracy, then we can get a clearer overview of Mexican politics.

He called to mind that since its foundation, PRI has brought into office nine presidents of the republic, all governors and senators, a large majority of

local and federal legislators, municipal presidents, and other representative officers, for which reason "history makes it incumbent upon us (those elected for those offices), as a guardian body, to not shirk the line of duty."

Chavarria spoke of the gulf that separates the representatives of the people from their constituents and pointed out that the middle class has an enormous creative and productive potential. For this reason, it is urgent that they learn to identify themselves with and become a part of PRI and the system. This is how a strong government with the firm backing of the people can be achieved.

Lastly, he stated that what is needed are 6 years of everyday deeds that reach out and inspire confidence, and which without leaving great national tasks by the wayside, give attention and a response to the petitions of the majority.

9983

CSO: 3010/1632

WOMEN NAMED TO CEN; NOTES ON MCC

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 27 Apr 82 pp 4-A, 23-A, 26-A

[From "Political Fronts" column, by Guillermo C. Zetina]

[Excerpts] Eleven Women to CEN of PRI

Pedro Ojeda Paullada, chairman of PRI, yesterday named eleven women from working, rural, and popular sectors to be under secretaries of the national executive committee [CEN], in accordance with the policy established by Miguel de la Madrid of giving more participation and political responsibilities to women, within the party as well as in public administration.

The new female officers were installed yesterday in a ceremony held in the offices of the national director of PRI.

Six women were named as under secretaries of Electoral Action: Minerva Juana Maria Torres Villanueva, Ofelia Casillas de Ontiveros, Amelia Olguin Vargas, Margarita Garcia Flores, Adelaida Loubet Oleaga, and Bertha Beatriz. As under secretaries of Social Action under Miguel Garza, Concepcion Rivera Centeno, Isabel Vivanco, and Cecilia Felix Diaz Llaca were named. Maragarita Villasenor, Blanca Esponda de Torres, and Guadalupe Alcala were selected to work under Political Action, and Zoila Sepulveda was appointed for Sports Development.

Today at 12:30 there will be a meeting to which the secretaries of the national executive committee of PRI have been invited and during which the new female officers will be introduced. The directors of PRI, headed by Pedro Ojeda Paullada, will preside over the meeting.

Almost, Almost, All

Mr Raul Salas, an architect who is chairman of the group called the "Catholic Conscience Movement" [MCC], expressed the following: "As Christians and as Mexicans, we the members of the MCC publicly denounce the demagogical and manipulative bid of the PSUM, who, in a desperate zeal to win votes, claims that with one stroke it will wipe out 65 years of Communist regimes, atheists, and anti-Christians from the world and then maintains that Catholics and the PSUM can and must fight together." He stated that not only is it impossible for Christians and Communists to walk hand in hand, but that their positions are irreconcilable.

TELLEZ STRESSES COUNTRY'S SUPPORT FOR PALESTINE

PA261640 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0103 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Speech by guerrilla commander Dora Maria Tellez, first vice president of the Nicaraguan State Council, at a rally of solidarity with the Palestinian people held at the Sandinist Workers Federation Headquarters in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Companero representatives of the Palestinian people, brothers in general:

We Nicaraguans and Sandinists could not disregard the news without expressing how sorry we are about what's occurring in Lebanon. We could not refrain from asking: Why is this happening? Why, when one talks about the Palestinian resistance, does one refer to Lebanon? Why, when one tries to find Palestine on the map, can't you find it? This is why we are here in this march. This is why we have expressed and are expressing our solidarity.

People cannot remain passive when an aggressive and expansionist state, supported by the strongest imperialist power in the world, enters a country and carries out all kinds of barbaric actions. The world and mankind cannot permit the history of World War II to repeat itself here. Fascism, headed by Hitler, swallowed Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Austria and even entered the Soviet capital until it was turned back by the courage of Soviet soldiers and the European people. There were thousands dead.

Israel is not only a state that wants to destroy the Palestinians, it is an aggressive spearhead which is dangerous in Asia, Africa and in our continent because our people must still remember which rifles were used by the National Guard to murder our people. [applause] Weren't they the Israeli-made Galil rifles which the EEBI [Somoza's Basic Infantry Training School] had? Wasn't it Israel which financed Somoza and sold him weapons to kill our people? Isn't it Israel which is killing the Palestinian and Lebanese people with these same rifles?

Who finances counterrevolution in our country? The gringos. Who finances the Israelis so they can continue their aggression against the Palestinians and the Lebanese? [Crowd shouts: "The criminal gringos!"] The imperialists are financing the counterrevolution in Nicaragua. The imperialists are financing Israel so it can massacre the Palestinians and the Lebanese. Is it or is it not

the same enemy? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Is it or is it not the same struggle, that of the Palestinians and ours? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Is it or is it not the same blood being shed in the Middle East and Central America? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Who supplies the rifles for the Salvadoran criminals? [Crowd shouts: "The gringos!"] Who is keeping Panamanian territory occupied? [Crowd shouts: "The gringos!"] Who is building bases in the Gulf of Fonseca? [Crowd shouts: "The gringos!"] Who supported the United Kingdom in the Malvinas conflict? [Crowd shouts: "The gringos!"] Isn't this the same enemy? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Isn't it the same struggle? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Isn't it the same blood? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] This is why we are internationalists. [applause]

The PLO helped the FSLN train its combatants and we are proud to say it.

We want to tell our companeros the Palestinians that the Nicaraguans don't have any problem with spilling our blood anywhere in the world. [applause] In addition, we want to tell them that the life of this revolution also means strength for the struggle of the Palestinians.

This is our militant solidarity with Palestinians. We will not allow the counterrevolutionaries to raise their heads. Some have believed that we are distracted. Some have believed that the idea of defense already had been forgotten. We know that the Palestinian people need us to be firm to defend this revolution because this is another trench of the Palestinian people's struggle. [applause] Because the Palestinian people are the combatants in the live of fire in mankind's struggle against fascism. [applause] They are risking their lives for us, too, by preventing fascism from spreading and trying to devour mankind as in the past. [Applause, crowd shouts: "Palestine will win"] Since they are in the line of fire and we are in the rearguard--which doesn't mean we are last but that we are in reserve--[applause] we must watch over our achievements.

We cannot allow anybody to think that they can do and say as they please. We cannot expect the Sandinist police companeros to capture a boy who is painting walls in support of the National Guard. We must capture him and stop him. [Applause, crowd shouts: "People's power"] We must keep him there for a while and not let him go. We cannot permit provocations in the streets, the factories or anywhere. We must crush the counterrevolution. [Crowd shouts different slogans] Small demonstrations are underway now. We can no longer tolerate this. We cannot tolerate obtaining our country's liberation at the expense of 50,000 dead only to have 200 individuals in the streets calling our people's armed forces assassins. This is intolerable. This is it: They will not go out into the streets again. The streets are ours. [Crowd shouts: "People's power"]. The streets belong to [man shouts: "The mobs"] the divine mobs who are on the side of Palestine. [applause]

Our streets are for our defense or for our solidarity with the peoples who are fighting for their liberation, but they are not for a few nobodys who are speaking nonsense in the streets. If they want to carry out counterrevolutionary actions, they should go inside their houses where the revolutionary vigilance cannot see them, unless they want to be crushed. [applause]

This should be our solidarity with Palestine. We must concentrate our efforts to fight a common enemy. This common enemy is evident here in the counterrevolutionary forces. If we strike this common enemy, imperialism, here in Central America, we are also striking it in Palestine. And when the Palestinians strike that common enemy in Lebanon, they are also striking it in Central America.
[Crowd shouts: "A single army"]

We want to say that we aren't solidaristic because we want to be thanked for it. We are solidaristic because we need to be. We want to say that our people are solidaristic and internationalist because it is a need of revolutionaries. However, we want to thank the Palestinians for their magnificent example of heroism and fighting ability.

CSO: 3010/1760

TRAINING AT JAVIER GUERRA MILITARY SCHOOL DESCRIBED

PA261400 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The Javier Guerra Baez Military School, located on the old highway to Leon, looks more like a section of the Nicaraguan National Resources and Environment Institute than an academy because of the large number of trees and because the area is well kept. Cleanliness and order are its most salient features.

The Sandinist soldiers who are trained in this military school are noted for meeting needs with ingenuity and decisiveness. This is reflected in the school itself, which was built by the first generations of students in 1980. Two wings of a textile mill formerly owned by a Somozist colonel were converted into a truly modern school.

There are two types of students at the Javier Guerra Baez School of the Sandinist People's Army. There are reservists and career soldiers, who study for a longer time to specialize in some military discipline: artillery, anti-aircraft batteries, infantry or other areas.

The courses last 1 to 6 months, depending on the speciality.

Santiago Penado Loaisiga, a teacher at the school, expressed the opinion that the students are assimilating the material well, including those students who have problems in writing rapidly and understanding certain technical concepts accurately. These companeros receive direct instruction, so much so that at times the instructor comes to have paternal feelings toward them.

Today, the school has recreation areas, a bar and television, allowing the students to have their "night tours," when they can smoke a cigarette, drink a soda, and talk about the latest events or about their experiences at home.

At noon, once exercises are over, soldiers wash their clothes for the next day.

After field exercises in the afternoon, the students study theory, have dinner in an orderly manner, have their "night tour" and go to bed, thus ending a cycle of continuous work and dedication to self-improvement.

The Javier Guerra Military School represented the first experiment in training Sandinist soldiers. "In 1980 there were still not enough installations or technical personnel capable of forming a new-type army," 2d Lt Clovis Michels, director of the school, has said.

"However, after 2 years, we are prepared for combat if necessary and in practice we have already demonstrated this, because several of the school's alumni have fallen in combat with the counterrevolutionary bands, while others are instructors today."

"Our school is a window toward the future of what we propose to achieve in the art of war. Our technical and political maturity is such that even the enemy is concerned, because every day our soldiers are more prepared not only to shout, but also to defend our people's cause," Michels added.

The leadership of the Javier Guerra School feels that the most important achievements since its foundation are the scientific contribution to the art of war, the quota of blood shed in combat and the improvement in the instruction, which is such that students from the first classes are now returning to improve their skills.

One unprecedented event at the school was the fact that the woman's battalion called heroes and martyrs of Batahola took courses that had been designed with the strength of men in mind and completed them without trouble.

Political training of the students is also a systematic and integral task, as is the development of courage among those who are being trained.

Since its foundation, the Javier Guerra School has graduated 16 contingents, which have carried out 26,000 hours of volunteer work.

However, the most important graduating class, one that is considered historic, is the one that will graduate on 14 July. It consists of specialized soldiers who will be graduating from what is called the first course of junior specialists [especialistas menores] who will go to their units to assume new responsibilities.

CSO: 3010/1760

BRIEFS

SOMOZISTS PRISON ESCAPE--Managua, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Military authorities today said that seven former Somozist guards who were serving 12 to 30-year sentences escaped from a jail north of Managua. According to dispatches the prisoners were being held in a pavilion at the Jorge Navarro Rehabilitation Center near the city of Tipitapa, north of Managua. Unidentified persons gave the escaped prisoners civilian clothing to change into to make their escape easier. The morning newspapers today carried photographs and personal information on the escaped prisoners, as well as a request for the people to report to the nearest military post if the prisoners are seen. [Excerpts] [PA261535 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1707 GMT 24 Jun 82]

ANGOLAN SOLIDARITY MESSAGE--Yesterday, Paulo T. Jorge, Angolan foreign minister, sent a warm message of solidarity to Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, his Nicaraguan counterpart. In it, the Angolan foreign minister states his condolences over the tragic results of the heavy rains--approximately 70 dead and more than 60,000 affected by property losses. He also states his "unconditional" solidarity. The Angolan message, sent on behalf of the 6.9 million citizens of that nation, again demonstrates the respect that the Sandinist revolution enjoys in the world. [Text] [PA251853 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Jun 82 p 12]

CSO: 3010/1760

HAIG'S RESIGNATION CREATES UNCERTAINTY

PY281837 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Jun 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Surprise"]

[Text] The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, which has been accepted by President Reagan, has undoubtedly been a surprise. This event has created uncertainty throughout the world.

In reality, even in the United States, no one knows what to think. Some believe that Haig's resignation is regrettable because a moderate is therefore leaving the cabinet. For others he was not as harsh as they wanted.

The fact is that, in the United States, positions are not very well defined, not even the positions of the political parties themselves. Therefore, Haig's surprising resignation is now followed by the uncertainty regarding the policies to be implemented by his successor George Shultz.

A NEW YORK TIMES editorial said that, after 18 months in office, the Reagan administration has not yet defined its foreign policy. This sour statement may be corroborated by the wording of Haig's resignation indicating lack of coherence in various aspects of U.S. foreign policy.

This situation is certainly contributing to the creating of a general environment of expectation here in Latin America. Reagan has recently expressed his unyielding determination to strengthen democracy in this part of the world but it is also well known that the connections of influential U.S. politicians with regimes which cannot necessarily be labeled as democratic has a considerable strength.

The political situation in the South American continent is experiencing a great deal of agitation. Significant political changes in the most powerful country, Brazil, are imminent. These changes will progressively take Brazil far from the authoritarian regime imposed there a long time ago. All observers agree that Brazilian politicians have a great sense of responsibility; therefore, this transition will be implemented for the real benefit of the country which must show steadiness, dependability and balance abroad.

The same thing cannot be said of Argentina where, in view of the open support for democracy shown by General Bignone—possible president beginning 1 July-- it is known that there is opposition and pressure against it. Washington's foreign policy will have a great deal to say on this and certainly it will be difficult to predict anything on this matter. The fact is that the resignation of Mr Haig, unsuccessful mediator in the Malvinas conflict, gives new hopes to the Argetnines.

Bolivia is also experiencing difficult times. For better or for worst, a military government has promised the institutional normalization of that country which is facing urgent problems. But according to the scanty information available, this is not going to be very easy. Washington here has the key: the use of its strategic tin reserves. A few points in the international tin market represents either happiness or suffering for the Bolivian people.

It is said that Mr Shultz is extremely loyal and faithful to President Reagan since Shultz and Reagan were friends before Reagan's election and Shultz was one of the first persons mentioned to hold the position which is now being proposed to the Senate which has the last word.

During Haig's 18 months as secretary of state, no significant changes took place in South America. In addition to maintaining cordial relations, U.S. policies did not show any specific ideology as, for example, during the Carter administration.

Therefore, some variation to this situation can be expected if Mr Shultz plans to introduce innovations to clearly differentiate his administration from his predecessor's.

In this regard, the immediate question is what direction the new secretary of state is going to give to his administration: Is he going to be more conservative and pragmatic by dealing with whatever situations appear or, on the contrary, is he going to take Reagan's aspirations word for word and have an influence aimed at giving impulse to the growing democratization of South America?

Obviously, only time will reveal the answer to this question. However, by looking at Shultz' personal background it can be deduced that no significant innovations can be expected in the near future.

In the case of our country, which has no envoy from the United States due to the conclusion of Lane's mission, the designation of a new ambassador--in accordance with his personal background--can provide a good indication of the direction which the administration of the new secretary of state will take.

Basically, the U.S. attitude in its relations with us is going to require a prompt attention because we are practically in an election year, a fact which the analysts of the State Department are going to necessarily point out to the new secretary.

EDITORIAL ASSESSES ARGENTINE SITUATION

PY252116 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 23 Jun 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Argentina"]

[Text] After several uncertain days filled with rumors and real fears, a very difficult situation in Argentina now has emerged. The army has imposed its candidate for the presidential office, Gen (Ret) Reynaldo Bignone.

Though the event reflects more or less a return to normality, the circumstances involved in the event cannot be disregarded. These have come to be worrying and, therefore, they deserve a thorough review.

Basically, the Argentine Armed Forces lost an essential element in the leadership of any armed body: from an organization with a unity of command and discipline, they have suddenly almost turned into a deliberating body. Under such circumstances no great success can be expected, and even less decisions which may deserve the consensus of the majority, And this is what has happened.

A split from the so-called "reorganization process" by the other two arms, the air force and the navy, has occurred. This is a serious matter, particularly considering that the course of Argentine foreign policy has not been defined so far: on one side a formula is sought in order to definitively bring about the cessation of the belligerent status which in fact prevails in the South Atlantic; and on the other side there is the intention to persist in the thesis raised by some people of supporting claims by force.

In other words, at a time when this country needs unity of leadership more than ever in order to achieve fruitful actions, it suddenly finds itself not knowing the definite course to be taken due to a break of its institutional order.

Naturally, this does not mean that the Argentines, at least those who at present hold high responsibilities, do not know what they are doing. We are just pointing out a serious point: lack of consensus.

And lacking this, any deviation may be expected, since the elements which determine legitimacy of actions of a government, set up under such complex circumstances, are missing.

And not only the evident deterioration of the legitimacy of actions which a government formed under these circumstances may fulfill is worrying but, likewise, and as the Argentine press has already stated, a government of this nature which is still with weak support for power, probably lacks one of the fundamental elements of power: authority.

Therefore, lacking discipline, consensus, legitimacy and authority, no optimistic judgments can be made regarding the tasks which such a government may accomplish. Furthermore, according to hints given by political analysts, such imprecision, such a lack of unity in leadership apparently has been passed to the lower ranks in the military hierarchy, with all the attendant danger involved for the domestic order of the state.

It is hoped that such a situation soon will be remedied. For neighboring countries such as ours, further linked by very close ties, a situation of overall instability in a neighboring country can in no way be beneficial.

The adverse factors which General Bignone will have to cope with are numerous, and it is hoped--we express our best wishes in this regard--that such a situation will quickly be overcome and that the Argentines will really find the path which will allow them to overcome the chronic political instability which they have been suffering for quite a long time.

One issue is fundamental: If the army does not return to the laws of discipline, if the deliberating state wins its cadres, then the army will turn into the most dangerous springboard for instability at all levels. This is very difficult to overcome, even more so considering that the economic problems the country is facing make appropriate solutions much more difficult to find.

Of course at a time like this being experienced there, nothing can generate more consensus and greater coherence of all sectors of the country than a straight return to legality within the framework of the constitution, or at least some basic institutional statute enjoying the consensus of all the people in terms of their real participation in the management of public issues. In other words, the rules of the game should be shared, accepted and respected within a civilized framework of political coexistence.

Saying this is easy. Putting it into practice is not. But man cherishes certain values and adheres to principles which are precisely organized to materialize those values, values which give our human nature the possibility to be guided toward the fulfillment of specific objectives.

The whole thing, using plain words, is included in a concept which moves the will of the largest popular sectors: patriotism. It is hoped that for the sake of patriotism, personal interests and seeking riches are given up and that the blood of the martyrs shed in the Malvinas enlighten a dawn of peace for the southernmost country of the planet.

U.S., UK DUTY TO SOLVE FALKLANDS ISSUE STRESSED

PY231800 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Jun 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Preventing an Armed Peace in Argentina"]

[Text] As was expected, the stepping down of Argentine President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri—either imposed or voluntary—was the logical and predictable result of the defeat of the Argentine Armed Forces in the South Atlantic conflict. The same thing would have happened to Mrs Thatcher in Great Britain if the outcome of the conflict had been against her. In a case like this, the visible head of the government is generally judged to be the one responsible for any decisions adopted, even though other government members may have agreed with such decisions. Thus, Galtieri's departure may help clear the way to search for better prospects in this postwar period in Argentina.

The end of the war, and the still pending return of thousands of Argentine prisoners whose physical conditions calls for immediate attention, marks the beginning of a period when the position of those who bore responsibilities in the war will have to be made clear and when the people will have to be given reasonable explanation for the reasons for failure. But another factor, which cannot be ignored, also arises at the end of the war: the country's political future.

As stated by many government officials, just as everything changed in the Malvinas after 2 April, everything will also have to change in the nation's political leadership, which will have to pursue a democratic course without drifting toward anarchy.

The recovery of the seriously damaged Argentine economy should be of top priority not only for Argentines but for the other nations of the continent as well. The United States also has a duty to render assistance in order to heal, as soon as possible, the wound inflicted on Argentina, so that such a wound does not turn into a source of resentment toward the United States. Much of what will happen in Argentina will also depend on the attitude of Great Britain, the winner, toward the Malvinas Islands and on the real possibilities it may offer, but not in the long term, for reaching an agreement with Argentina. Nobody should lose sight of that magnanimous but courageous statement: "Victory gives no rights."

Just as the Argentine Army has been able to make peace under these difficult circumstances, it is also fair to recall the significance of the Malvinas Islands for Argentina (much more than some frozen islands, as they were defined by the U.S. President) so that the winner may arrange, on that basis, a peace without humiliation. It should be noted that behind that "military adventure"--the terms used by Great Britain to refer to the occupation of the islands--lies a consensus which is still alive in the Argentine people despite the defeat.

The governments of Argentina, the United States and Great Britain have the obligation of preventing an armed peace after the war, because this would bring disastrous consequences for the future of the entire region.

CSO: 3010/1782

COLUMNIST SCORES U.S. MEDDLING IN LATIN AMERICA

PY231903 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 22 Jun 82 p 9

[From "HOY Commentaries" column by Cesar Avalos Jr: "Superman and the United States"]

[Text] In the 1930's when Americans were trying to escape the drama of a tragic period, characters such as Superman were invented to nourish an American dream which was part of a demagogic undertaking to shoo away the phantoms of unemployment and poverty which haunted the nights of that period like a nightmare.

Later an empire was built, somehow a leading empire, built on the strength of its production, and then its entry in a war changed the course of events.

After the disappearance of Hitler's Germany with its "1000 years empire," two countries came to the forefront of world affairs: the United States and the Soviet Union.

The United States became the umpire and policeman in Latin America, and Washington began to issue orders to remove or appoint presidents. It was so from the Castillo Armas' coup through to the death of Allende in 1973, including, of course, the military coups in Bolivia, the meddling in Nicaragua and Central America--just to mention a few cases in which Washington discreetly pulled the strings to control power either directly or indirectly.

However, during the Malvinas conflict, Alexander Haig uselessly travelled 42,000 km, back and forth to London, Buenos Aires and Washington; carried a thousand little messages from Ronald Reagan, thus becoming a dubious protagonist of one of the greatest failures of U.S. diplomacy.

What does this mean? It means that, since 1940, when the United States hit the road to leadership, only now it suddenly realizes that it no longer is in the driver's seat. First, the United States suffered an affront in Vietnam, then successively it bungled and lost Nicaragua, met a rotund failure in Argentina, and now it runs the risk of being separated from the OAS through the creation of another organization from which it will be effectively excluded.

But let us not restrict our comments to what happened in our continent. On 5 June, Israel launched a blitzkrieg, against Lebanon, crossing borders and reaching the outskirts of Beirut in record time. Reagan sent a message to Begin asking him to cease fire and withdraw his troops to their former positions. Of course, Reagan is still waiting for words of explanation from the head of Israel, who paid no attention to his plea, request or order.

These events are symptoms of the rupture of Western unity behind the United States and of the loss of influence of U.S. leaders in general, even to the point of defiantly paying no attention to requests that in the past used to be law. These symptoms may well usher in a new era or signal the end of the American dream, without Superman, of course.

CSO: 3010/1782

UMPA RELEASES STATEMENT REGARDING POLITICAL DETAINEES

PY031620 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] The Union of Paraguayan Women [La Union de Mujeres Paraguayas—UMPA] has released a statement in regards to the status of nine detainees who have been held at police security quarters since March on charges of being members of the Communist Party brought against them by the police investigations department. The document states that "the detainees have been on a hunger strike for more than 8 days to ask and to demand that their incommunicado status be ended, that their case be turned over to the courts and that they be transferred to a more adequate place." Quoting the detainees, the communique states: "We are 34 in a room of 6 meters by 4 meters which has neither ventilation nor a bathroom. Our situation is really inhuman."

"The UMPA believes this situation violates the inalienable rights to legal defense. The situation is all the more worrisome since we know that there are two women among the detainees (Cristina Gonzalez and Irene Gimenez del Puerto). The latter recently had a baby at the police hospital and the fate of the child is now known. Considering that the defense of human rights is expressly established in the constitution and in international conventions, the UMPA resolves:

"To express its desire that the demands of the above fellow countrymen be heeded by the appropriate authorities; to urge all political, religious, educational, labor, women and student organizations to adopt a similar position to defend these rights and to voice their solidarity as soon as possible; to hold the authorities responsible for the consequences that may arise if the demands of the detainees are not met," and so forth.

CSO: 3010/1782

NEW ARGENTINE POLITICAL SCENE VIEWED

PY232223 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Jun 82 p 8

[Editorial: "New Argentine Government"]

[Text] While the wounds of war are gradually being healed Argentina seems to be engaged in making some important corrections in its institutional course. The first steps, obviously made in this regard, was the removal of the president of the country, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

It seemed unavoidable that all those who had been more obviously involved in the senseless warlike adventure in the Malvinas Islands would be removed from the scene. Nothing was a better example of this thesis than the removal of the president himself. But in addition to the president, various high-ranking officers, particularly from the army, were also removed.

Of course, these changes are symbolic. Nobody can possibly believe that the will of a single person or of three or four people can have led a country like Argentina to such a serious conflict as the one recently unleashed. It is even less plausible, considering the peculiar features of the political process which the country has been experiencing for several years.

It is clear that the armed forces high commands must have had a consensus in order to carry out what became the starting point of the problem: the military occupation of the islands. Thus, the removals have been rather formal in appearance in order to facilitate the initiation of negotiations with the other countries which have participated either directly or indirectly. For example, Great Britain, the United States and the members of the European Economic Community.

On the other hand and in relation to the possibilities for an institutional opening, the appointment of the new commander of the army does not seem to be a positive sign, as the political sectors have claimed. The new chief's thinking on the subject is well known, and it does not seem to be an incentive for the development expected by many sectors.

Nobody seems to doubt that at this stage the military government has exhausted the possibilities for survival, except by using the force against its fellow citizens. The silence which gave consent during the early days of Lieutenant

General Videla's government has gradually turned into absolute dissent. The economic policy, which has not produced the expected outcome, was the main reason for this slow but firm change in public opinion.

However, the warlike operations such as the preparations for war with Chile and now the calamitous conclusion of the disagreement over the Malvinas may have caused the negative opinion to reach its climax. Once subversion was defeated--the only specific achievement of the military regime--the other features of the government administration were characterized by categorical failure.

This regime has entered a new phase, however. Many expect that it may be the beginning of a return to the classical democratic institutions: elections and free play among political parties. But, furthermore, sound, clear and lasting solutions to the serious economic crisis affecting the brother country are desired.

We believe that a new government may return to a more healthful and cordial relations with its neighbors. For Paraguay, it may mean that Buenos Aires will begin to seriously take into account the issues which remain to be solved, namely, the Yacyreta project, the detour of the Pilcomayo River, and physical inter connections. Nothing seems to justify further delays now.

CSO: 3010/1782

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES' SOCIAL ACTION--The Paraguayan Navy ship T-1 "Presidente Stroessner" yesterday sailed for the northern region of the country, carrying a 10-doctor team together with food and medicines. The trip falls under a social action program undertaken by the armed forces with the purpose of assisting the people living in areas along the Paraguay River and who are now in a difficult situation in the wake of the flooding. The mission is headed by Lt Miguel Angel Caballero who yesterday said, while the last details of the trip were being finalized, that medical and dental assistance will be rendered to those who need it and that for this purpose the ship will stop at many places. The ship will tow a barge carrying more food which will also be distributed among the Indian population affected by the flood. Caballero said that a survey had been made of the population affected by the floods in the northern area of the country and that this trip would not be the first under the social action plan. The same ship returned from the northern area, where it had rendered assistance 5 days ago. [Text] [PY221949 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Jun 82 p 11]

CSO: 3010/1785

BRIEFS

IRAQI MINISTER DELEGATION—Lima, 14 Jun (AFP)--A delegation from Iraq, headed by that country's irrigation Minister Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, was received by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry here today, Monday. During the meeting at the presidential palace Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud gave the president a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The contents of the letter have not been disclosed. Members of the delegation expressed their recognition for the Peruvian Government's strong condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They also recalled that the 8th conference of nonaligned countries will be held in Baghdad next September. [Text] [PY150827 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 15 Jun 82]

SMEAR CAMPAIGN ABROAD—Lima, 21 May (LATIN-REUTER)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry last night reported the existence of a smear campaign against Peru which is being carried out by opposition politicians abroad. According to a cable by the state-owned news agency ANDINA, Belaunde has recently received three letters among many others from members of the British House of Commons, in which they appeal for clemency for a deputy who is allegedly being tortured by the government. ANDINA reported that the president, without identifying the deputy had asserted that he is in very good health and that he had reported this to the British members of Parliament. According to ANDINA, Belaunde also reported that another deputy, whom he did not identify either, has traveled to the United States to say that human rights are not being respected in Peru. Belaunde told ANDINA that these smear campaigns seriously affect the democratic regime in Peru. Upon condemning the campaign, Belaunde asserted that there are no political prisoners in Peru. [Text] [PY211846 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0748 GMT 21 May 82]

CSO: 3010/1770

HERRERA CAMPINS VIEWS NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

PM161021 Brussels LE SOIR in French 7 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Venezuela President Luis Herrera Campins: "You Will not Solve World Problems Alone"]

[Text] The Versailles meeting is the eighth such meeting held by the major industrialized countries since 1975: the United States, the FRG, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Canada, joined by the chairman of the EEC Council. All the indications are that this year the political and economic differences between Europe and the United States will be highlighted and primarily the high U.S. interest rates and problems of protectionism.

The Versailles meeting will take place in a disturbing context characterized by the aggravation of international tensions and the deterioration of the world economy. Experience shows us--and there is no reason to expect a change in the tendency--that these meetings have produced only theoretical statements without real benefit for the international community. Within which in addition to serious ideological confrontations, differences in the distribution of wealth among the peoples and unequal options for full development are the main sources of political instability and social upheavals.

Economic Interdependence

The world economy must be regarded as a whole, being an interdependent complex which necessitates the contribution of all.

That may be the central point of the difference in approach between the developing world and the industrialized world. The former is looking for means to enable it to attain a new international order encouraging a harmonious development of the human species, the latter persists in acting in a way which strengthens and renders permanent the dominant positions it has hitherto had. In so doing it forgets the dimensions of the developing world, the human and natural resources which we have, and our dominant and strategic position in world geography.

North-South dialogue is a practical objective and an aspiration to attain real peace. In the Northern nations there is reticence and resistance in implementing

it while the Southern countries are showing skepticism and distrust. The Brandt report points that out clearly and categorically.

Latin America must play a creative and appeasing role by contributing cooperation and social justice, in other words solidarity. That solidarity is intended to stretch beyond East-West and North-South differences, beyond the condominiums of the metropolises of capitalism and communism. Chilean Prof Walter Sanchez [name as published] G. writes in that connection. "At the end of last century, a similar situation of condominium arose in Latin America when Britain, the metropolis of the old continent, and the United States, that of the new world, complemented each other instead of destroying each other in political and economic rivalry. Today the opposing metropolises in the ideological sphere also seem to be complementary through the exchange and freeze on the status quo which is the cornerstone of the detente system.

"Thanks to Latin America's new status as the international middle class, it can not only diversify but also universalize its international contacts in favor of its own interests and in conjunction with Third World interests and demands. Unlike the situation in the past, its ability to choose its allies or enemies depends less on the rules of the game established by the metropolises and is increasingly based on its own self-determination.

"If Latin America abandons its role as instigator and mediator in North-South dialogue, as the international middle class, it will turn into a continent oriented more toward the maintenance of the status quo than toward innovation."

Colonialism's Impudence

Recently serious confrontations have placed Latin America in the forefront of world affairs. World peace has been seriously threatened by the new demonstrations of impudent British colonialism, which is trying to revive aggressions of which we have tragic age-old experience.

Latin America is aware of the problem posed and is adopting the course of unity and solidarity.

What is now happening with the just Argentine claim to the Malvinas Islands cannot overshadow other continental and extra-continental attempts at interference in Central America and in the Caribbean aimed at internationalizing problems of prime regional importance.

Violence will not end until a new order based on social justice prevails within nations and among them in the international sphere. It will not end until ignorance, hunger, poverty, disease and exploitation have been overcome and until the path of full development, political and institutional stability and respect for freedom and human rights--the constant basis of our foreign policy--has been adopted.

The necessary effort to understand the complex situation in Central America and the Caribbean has not been made. The most devastating campaign, orchestrated

at world level under the Marxist thumb, has been launched against El Salvador and the revolutionary government junta chaired by Jose Napoleon Duarte. A campaign of that type was not even launched against nazism and fascism before World War II.

Similarly, sanctions like those applied to Argentina--instantaneously like a polaroid effect--have never been decreed against any other country. Not even when Mussolini invaded Abyssinia or when Hitler annexed Austria and Sudetenland in the Third Reich.

The North-South dialogue and East-West relations have suffered heavy blows. The trust of the Latin American government and peoples has been damaged--because accords and treaties have been ignored, international legal bodies are used to benefit the big and the powerful and there is a persistent determination on the industrialized countries' part to believe that only the strongest will resolve or can resolve the world's problems.

We wish to state that Latin America is important because international relations today are based on interrelations. Otherwise they lead to domination or confrontation.

Latin America has suffered not only incomprehension and ignorance. Worse still, misinformation has been used to distort its image, to portray it in a chaotic light as an irresponsible continent that practices the cult of force, whereas this image is used to justify plundering and aggressions.

Britain's Brutality

We wonder anxiously on what foundations the North-South dialogue can now be based and to what extent it has been affected by the rapprochement effort between the mainland and the new island nations.

The idea of a world and American regional security guaranteed by a major power has become a grotesque caricature. Britain has acted not only brutally but also irresponsibly with its own allies. By withdrawing its fleet from waters designated as potential operations zones, Britain has weakened NATO but this vulnerability has been accepted by one of the major states.

Our anxiety has some worrying aspects. The newspapers have published photographs of British troops carrying weapons in one hand and fishing rods in the other, as if there were spending a weekend of recreation and leisure. The reality is quite different. The major losses suffered by the British Navy--one of the most powerful in the world--and inflicted by a country lacking its adversary's military might have posed the following terrible question: Is the West being defended by those troops, or troops like them? Whatever the outcome of the aggression against Argentina, Britain has proved not its strength but its weakness.

Who Really Represents Latin America

The United Nations, the Security Council and even the OAS have acted with an ignorance of Latin America's real importance, thus prompting a reflection on

the organizations and bodies that will in future really represent its collective feelings and its aspirations and interests. The glibness with which some EEC nations applied sanctions against the Argentine republic will lead to a revision of relations and to an intensification of South-South relations, thus confirming yet against the conclusions reached by the Group of 77 at Caraballeda last year.

The United Nations has failed to deal consistently with a problem dating back to the era of imperialist territorial plundering, which harmed the physical integrity of many nations. The next UNGA meeting on disarmament will have to consider that at a time when nations are arming themselves to launch attacks, embargoes are being placed on weapons intended for Latin America and sophisticated means of destruction destined for use against our peoples are being supplied.

Efforts aimed at strengthening world hope in the benefits of the North-South dialogue have been in vain. The slowness of the results has sown skepticism and frustration, but we democrats must not give way to either despair or discouragement.

Skepticism reigns because almost 30 months after the proposal of global negotiations to the United Nations and 6 months after Cancun, these negotiations have still not been started.

The United States Is an Obstacle

Together with other heads of state and government I participated in the October 1981 summit conference. International press agencies had mentioned its drawbacks and some doubts were even expressed about it being held at all.

The absence of the Soviet Union and East Europe fed those rumors. It was expected that the meeting would prove unsuccessful, especially after a speech made by one of the highest representatives of the North American Government who seemed to reject the possibility of global negotiations. But despite those forecasts, the conference did take place and ended with a statement committing its participants to holding global negotiations within a UN framework and in a generally specified form. Six months have since elapsed but no global negotiations have been yet initiated. The United States remains the main obstacle. The other developed countries seem to be better disposed but they will adopt a stance that is hardly convincing--they wait for the United States to express its opinion before definitely stating their views.

Meanwhile the international situation has been deteriorating, especially for developing countries. The problem of debts seems to be the most important problem. The total of the debts, including short-term debts, incurred by those countries amounts to some \$8 trillion. The main creditors are private banks (nearly two-thirds of the total) which have granted loans at various interest rates and for very short terms (nearly 40 percent for a period shorter than 1 year). This situation may lead the world economy as a whole toward a devastating financial collapse.

The crisis is deepening. It would be crazy not to recognize this. However, the situation must not make us yield to mental blindness, paralysis and

pessimism. Some joint large-scale action is called for. This is the main thesis of the developing countries in North-South relations.

The South-South plan has progressed from the schematic to the operational. This change has become apparent since the "Caracas conference," which was held at Caraballeda.

Until then the Group of 77 used to organize very interesting meetings, which, however, were unconnected with one another. During the "Caracas conference" a coordination and follow up mechanism was adopted for the first time and a whole range of subjects was selected with a view to achieving a common stance by the South whenever North-South dialogue, which has been bogged down, is resumed; meanwhile South-South dialogue has been consolidating its entente and negotiating stance.

Crisis of Civilization

The world is in a transitional period: in the energy sphere it is progressing from an economy focused on oil toward an economy based on either conventional sources of energy--coal--or new or renewable sources of energy and, at the same time, it is changing from the old order stemming from the postwar period (Bretton-woods and GATT) to a new international economic order.

The first signs of the present crisis could be seen as early as 1971, especially after 15 August of that year, when the dollar left the gold standard. This situation has merely continued to deteriorate and worsen in the economic, political, social and ethical spheres. This indicates that in addition to an obvious economic crisis there is a real crisis of civilization, even though not everybody is willing to accept that this is so.

The Third World believes that the time has come for a new international order which will ensure that social justice determines international relations and that the economy can be channeled with a view to giving it a participatory and egalitarian character at all levels. To achieve this it is necessary to act in concert but global negotiations are also imperative.

The progress of economic disarray has been reflected in stubborn recession in developed countries. It is expected that during the current year world trade will increase at a rate slightly higher than in 1981, maybe because the drop in oil imports has been checked. Protectionist pressures are not weakening. It is expected that the weakness of demand while supply remains unchanged will result in a further fall in the prices of basic products compared with the prices of manufactured products. This will imply a deterioration in trade conditions for most developing countries.

Protection of the prices of raw materials is an objective of developing countries. Only OPEC has achieved some positive results, even though as a result of the current crisis daily production has been reduced from 31 million barrels in 1977 to 17.35 million barrels in 1981 for structural and economic reasons.

In fact, in order to lighten the financial burden borne by nine Central American and Caribbean countries as a result of their oil imports, Venezuela has asked Mexico to implement a program for cooperation in the energy sphere without any military or political preconditions. It is a real development program since it enables those countries to pay 70 percent of their bill in cash while the remaining 30 percent can be converted into long-term (20 years), low-interest (2 percent) loans, provided they are assigned to development plans.

Changing Rules of the Game

The developing countries receive short-term emergency aid but they know that the industrialized countries are loath to cooperate in a thorough revision of the traditional rules of the economic game, as Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) says.

SELA was formed in 1975 and its audience increases every day because it is a serious forum within which problems are analyzed freely and different national interests are coordinated in a way designed to guarantee our economic independence.

This continuous cooperation, with its system of consultations and meetings, makes it possible to advance toward Latin American unity. Our peoples know that they must try to assert themselves, because the developed countries' response has almost never matched up to the expectations.

This is what happened recently at the meeting of the World Bank's development group in Helsinki. The Latin American countries, whose spokesmen were Venezuela, Peru and the Dominican Republic, pointed to the weakening of the developed countries' political will, which can be reflected in a situation that is the antithesis of the one that inspired the postwar recovery on the basis of international cooperation. We hope that other forums, such as the sixth UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade in 1983, will definitely analyze these dangerous trends in the developed world. The developing countries want to strengthen multilateral forums to respond to contemporary needs with appropriate procedures. The secretary general of UNCTAD now understands that global negotiations would lead to a more efficient use of the organization of which he is head.

Implications of Malvinas Conflict

The Malvinas conflict is of considerable importance in its effect on the field of international economic cooperation.

We recall the case of the U.S. hostages in Iran, which broke two taboos: an oil-producing developing country was able, on its own, to cut off oil supplies to a major power; and a major power was able to decree the seizure of financial resources held in its own country by an oil-producing nation.

The conflict could prompt a radicalization of the North-South confrontation, because the speed and unanimity of the developed world's backing for Britain and of its economic sanctions against Argentina remind the developing world that

for the Northern countries solidarity with one another is more important than any consideration of Southern nations, even at the expense of justice. We hope that this radicalization will not lead to the paralysis of the North-South dialogue.

The Malvinas crisis will have implications in relations with the EEC, which is experiencing a number of crises following the British threat to withdraw from the organizations. The mistrust will remain, because the economic reprisals adopted by the EEC could be used against a developing country that undertook any act to assert its national economic sovereignty (the nationalization of foreign assets, for instance).

It has disrupted U.S. relations with Latin America, because by allying with Britain against Argentina, the United States has violated its commitments under the inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance and destroyed the basic premises of the entire inter-American system. This split will be reflected not only within the OAS but also within the Nassau group, and it opens up the possibility of a considerable strengthening of SELA.

The support that Argentina anticipated from the Third World did not really materialize, especially compared to the North's solidarity with Britain. It is to be hoped that the developing countries' solidarity with Argentina will improve.

The Malvinas case must serve to strengthen South-South cooperation at the Third World level, especially within the Group of 77. This strengthening of South-South cooperation will be very significant in the Latin American context.

The Malvinas conflict is likely to create greater opportunities for South-East relations--between developing and socialist countries--as an integral part of the general quest for greater independence from the North and also as a result of the socialist countries' inclination to open up their economies to different spheres, in view of the problem of the shortcomings of the North and their economies' lack of dynamism.

Whatever the outcome of the Malvinas conflict, Latin America will continue to oppose "intelligent pessimism and resolute optimism."

All these factors will strengthen Latin American belief in our own importance, making us act with more solidarity, extend cooperation with the countries of the South and step up our effort to achieve economic and ethnological independence in line with our political independence, which will enable us to be more consistent with ourselves in a crisis-ridden world, which will produce a mankind closer to our ideals of cooperation than to the industrialized countries' interests of domination.

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